HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 116— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
24th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
18th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
13th Aug	DOMALA	8,411

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18thMay	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	23 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6540	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of ncreasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No- .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alves Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 3.8.0 a day for Kandivli quarries. Apply to DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation, Marine Lines, Bombay.

A 28588

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for general work in a Cotton Mill Office. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box. No. 1967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 28566

WANTED—For an up-country Mill, a FIRST CLASS CARDER and an ASSISTANT WEAVER. Experience of Northern India Cottons essential. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box 1968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 28567

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.

A R246

WANTED—AN EXPERT CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, who has a thorough experience in his work. Only apply those who can guarantee a maximum production. Apply Box No. 1966 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R234

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wadowa Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R252

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLAT No. 25, 28, 29 and shop No. 9, Abubaker Mansion, opposite Hotel Majestic, well ventilated airy and commodious. Apply S. MEHARBAKHSH 228, Cadell Road, Mahim. Telephone 89058.

C R250

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and 8 rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar.

C 28564

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET, on the Second floor with lift in the Sukhadwala Building on the corner, of Ravelin Street, and Hornby Road, Fort.—Apply to the Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Liberary.

C — R233

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.

M 28585

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).

N R194

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—(10) ordinary shares of Union Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dhanjisha Pestonjee Bhedwar bearing Nos. 396/400 and 7477/81 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person or persons claiming the ownership of the aforesaid shares should intimate their claim to Messrs. Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within eight days from date, otherwise fresh certificates of those shares will be issued to the present holder.

P. B. R244

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/-. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.

T R28583

PROFESSION.

THE MANAGER of a leading British Fire Insurance Company will by appointment, be pleased to interview all Brokers belonging to the Bombay Brokers' Association. Apply Box No. 1969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

P 28570

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 2819A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"ATMANAND WEALTH TALISMAN" can be had by sending Rs. 2/4 by M. O. to ensure earning wealth miraculously and easily. Other talismans can also be had. SHEETLANAND, c/o. Manager Marwari Press, Nagpur City.

T R249

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following machinery, etc., lying at the Water Works engine house at Sukkur. Any one, who desires to purchase the same, should see Municipal Mechanical Engineer, Sukkur Water Works. Offers should reach the Chief Officer and Engineer Sukker Municipality on or before 10th June, 1927.

4 portable engines in working order.
1 Vertical High pressure boiler.
2 Condemned steam road rollers.
2 Babcock water tube boiler drums.

Besides this there are several articles which are to be disposed of at a Public Auction or on reasonable offers.

28591

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Government Girls' High School, Amraoti. The post is in the Central Provinces Educational Service (Women's branch) pay Rs. 200-10-460, and the appointment will be made from July 1st 1927. Applicants should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE, not later than 31st May, 1927, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race, languages known, age training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Quarters are provided for the Head Mistress in the School compound. None need apply who is not a graduate. Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience as Head Mistress in a Girls' High School.

28581

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.
ALIGARH.

THE NEW SESSION of the College begins on 1st June, 1927. Students seeking admission may join June or between 25th September and 8th October, 1927 at the latest. Application for the same should reach the Principal as early as possible. New Prospectus is in the Press and may be had from the Principal's Office on receipt of half an anna stamp for postage.

A. M. KURIESHY M.A.,
Principal.

28582

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Medical and Sanitation Stores for the period 1st June 1927 to 31st March 1928," are invited and should reach the office of the undersigned on or before 12 noon 28th May 1927, accompanied by a receipt of the Audit and Accounts Officer Bombay Development Scheme, for a cash deposit of Rs. 50|-.

The deposit of Rs. 50|- will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be utilised to form part of his security.

Further particulars of the stores required and the conditions of contract are given in the tender form which may be bought for one rupee from the office of the undersigned on any working day between office hours.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Marine Lines.

Behined Marine Line Station,)
(Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.)

28573

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2755 of 1925.

HIRJIBHOY SHAPURJI PATUCK, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, trading under the name of H. S. Patuck and Co., at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) Bai AMINABOO, widow of Ebrahim Mulla Abdulhussein, (2) JAFFERBHOY EBRAHIM, (3) DAWOODBHOY EBRAHIM, (4) ESMAILBHOY EBRAHIM, and (5) HAIDERBHOY EBRAHIM, all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, the last named two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the said Aminaboo all residing at Pakmodia Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of March, 1926, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the defendants as the heirs of Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein do pay to the plaintiff out of the estates of the said Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein come to their hands and that the 2nd defendant Jafferboy Ebrahim personally do pay the sum of Rs.9,747-14-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of July, 1926, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein, situate, lying and being at Pakmodia Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3|9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6976, Street Nos. 4, 6 and 8 registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2679, New No. 9086, Old Survey No. 1228 and New Survey No. 4489, and Cadastral Survey No. 3643 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahimji Noorbhoy and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Imamwada.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1927, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The said property is supposed to be liable to a Mortgage dated 11th July, 1922, and made between Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Husein of the one part and Kasloorchand Parkha of the other part to secure the sum of Rs. 15000 and interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem per Gujarati month free from Income Tax. The said sum of Rs. 15,000 was made repayable on 11th October, 1923.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the amount of decree against the purchase money.

Of the price of the said property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the same is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28586

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 6th day of April, 1927 by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers under the directions of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Bhugwandas Dulabhdas our client Bai Harakbai, widow of Sha Popatlal Ghellabhai was the highest bidder for and was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property:

ALL persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims if any in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Malharrao Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and five square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 119 Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey No. 475, Cadastral No. 1715, Bhuleshwar Division of New Land Survey and bounded on the East by Malharrao Lane, on the West partly by the property belonging to Seth Goculdas Tejpal Charities and partly by the said Malharrao Lane, on the North by the said Malharrao Lane and on the South by the property of the said Goculdas Tejpal Charities and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 4411 and Street No. 11 and which said premises are now in the possession of the Insolvent or his tenants.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1927.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

28590

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very old valuable open carved Blackwood furniture, marble figures, old China vases and curios, bronze ornaments, 10—15—20—50 lights chrystal glass chandeliers garden benches, one Rosewood cottage piano by Bluthner, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for Mr. Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldass the Plaintiff in the High Court, Suit No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas T. Mangaldass vs. Gordhandass T. Mangaldass and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandass vs. Kissondass) and No. 2017 of 1921 and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas vs. Gordhandass) on the 13th day of December, 1922 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 1.30 p.m. (S.T) will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., at Lamington Road, Girgaum the whole of his very valuable very old open carved Blackwood furniture such as couches, chairs round and pier tables, large and wall pier glasses in gilt frames with gilt pier tables, very large velvet drawing room carpets, rich marble figures. —10—15—20—50 lights chrystal glass chandeliers, old China vases, valuable wardrobes, marble tables, carved bedsteads, one rosewood cottage piano by Bluthner and garden seats, valuable drawing room suites, valuable pictures and oleographs, valuable open carved screens, marble figures and statues, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view from SATURDAY, the 21st inst.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Central Stores, Chinchpokli, brass and copper scraps, large and small iron drums, galvanized iron sheets cast iron pipes, dealwood cases, canvass scrap etc., etc

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Storage tanks, old tyres, brass borings, boiler, steam boiler fittings, rubber scrap pieces, cart tyres, "Leyland" steam engine cylinders, Radiators, electric bulbs wire and lamp holders, stop valves, pump fire engine, Allen oil engine, engines etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

DRIVERS AND MECHANICS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE INDIAN ARMY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT RESERVE.

THE CONDITIONS are particularly attractive and involve very light responsibility upon those who are enrolled.

Reserve Pay Rs. 7/- per mensem.

For further particulars apply—in person or by letter—any morning, to:—

OFFICER COMMANDING,
No. 12, (Indian) M. T. Company, R.A.S.C.
Assaye Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

28580

AMUSEMENTS

with KEN MAYNARD

"FELIX SPOTS THE SPOOKS"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time : 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

R. B. SALISBURY
Presents
The De Forest Phono Film
TALKING
AND
SINGING PICTURES
The sensation of the Century
Described by the London Press
as
A MODERN MIRACLE
You will see the acting
and
hear the natural voice
of the performer.
OPENING DATE
MAY 21st
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Commencing from next Saturday
Harry Peel in
"THE FALSE AMIR"
A Photo-marvel of the season! Yo simply must see this and judge yoursel. Dont miss!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTER THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE NEW DRAMA
THE SAMAJ WILL LEAVE BOMBAY!

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on

THURSDAY 19th May, 1927 at 9-30 P. M.

FINE SCENERIES! English Style DANCE!! COSTLY DRESSES!

SUNHERI MACHHALI

(In Urdu)

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately at the Theatre.

RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will be seen in the Chief Part of a female and male as well.

GREAT RUSH!

SEE TO-NIGHT & OR DURING THIS WEEK

SHARDA PRODUCTION

!MY COUNTRY!!

FEATURING

DARE DEVIL INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

MR. VITHAL

Full Stunts and Patriotism

ALSO BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE by Miss SITA.

TIME AS USUAL

AT KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE KRISHNA BAG.

GRAND ATTRACTION

COMING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS

ORIENTAL LOVE

Beautiful Love Story of an Indian Prince and a White Damsel.

WATCH FOR THE DATE.

Also Note: Coming Krishna's another

VALOROUS ATTRACTION Rupsundari

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

THURSDAY 19th MAY, 1927

9-30 P.M. (S. T.)] Grant Road Victoria Theatre [9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Highly appreciated by H. H the Maharaja of Mysore & awarded two Gold Medals.

The Great Blind Magician

Prof. L.K. Shah

105 Gold Medals

The William Tell of India

OR

The Modern Arjuna

WILL EXHIBIT

Hism arvellous Conjuring Performances.

Freely acknowledged *by the Press & the public* to be the best.

Prof. L. K.Shah performed his conjuring tricks before the Viceroy (Lord Minto) at the Town Hall, Mysore. The Viceroy was interested with his performance.'

(Sd.) Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

'His excellency was much impressed by the skill and cleverness of Prof. Shah's performance of shooting and conjuring'.

(Sd.) Military. Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

'I am directed to forward herewith two Gold medals by His Highness to you and your brother Mr A. K. Shah, in appreciation of the feats performed at the command performance—'

(Sd.) Tamboo Chetty for Huzur Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

Every young and old should see this wonderful blind man. You can see a good play or a circus nearly everyday in the year, but the Great Blind Shah only once in a life time. Come and See the marvel of the world which will be the talk of Maharashtra for years to come.

Rates of Admission (with tax) 4/8- 3/6- 2/4- 1/12- 1/2- & Ans.

Tickets can be had at the theatre from 6 P. M.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Extraordinary Production

"ALLAUDDIN & WONDERFUL LAMP."

DON'T MISS TO SEE.

DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW: on Saturday, Sunday an Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Excelsior Film Co.'s Social New Picture

SOUL OR SLAVE

A Picture Worth Seeing.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed.

Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 6th May 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	11,48 93 000
Other Deposits	67 21 12 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,19 03 000
Rupees	90,51 58 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£9,18,900
Advances in London	£9,48,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 48,9000
Percentage	16.04
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,06 37 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 39 000
Loans	14,86 70 000
Cash Credits	32,35 93 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,66 59 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	39 90 000
Bullion	22 000
Dead Stock	2,78 45 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	74 82 000
Balances with other Banks	7 00 000
	77,69 37 000
Cash	12,82 21 000
Rupees	90,51 58 000

Liabilities:—Public deposits Rs. 2,70,11,000 decrease, other deposits Rs. 21,11,000 decrease.

Assets:—Bank's Investment Rs. 25,95,000 decrease, Loans Rs. 19,99,000 increase, Cash Credits Rs. 17,96,000 decrease, Bills Discounted and Purchased 20,87,000 decrease, Cash 2,94,21,000 decrease.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT

MR. V. H .A. GANNY.
Calcutta, May 27.

Jutes:—The market for this section has on the whole ruled quiet in sympathy with an irregular tone in the Hessian market. The dulness in the fabrics is due to the expected bumper crops in Raw jute and consequently a feeling of confidence for easy rates in forward positions in manufacture commodities is responsible for the weak tone in share market There are two or three noticeable drops in the Yule Group owing to declaration of dividends for below market expectations. Nationals recorded a drop of Rs. 2 and Orient and Cheviot are low by Rs. 20.

Howrah and Clive after opening at 47/8 and 44/2 receded a little again coming up to 37/10 and 43/14 closed at Rs. 47/4 and 43/4 respectively. National touching 33/8 moved up to 34 closing at 33/5. Among the higher-priced stocks in Bird Group Auckland and Lansdowne were easy by 15 points. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were also easier. Birla, Hukumchand and Presidency fluctuated within narrow limits, the closing quotations slightly lower than last weey's trading.

Cottons:—There was nothing of interest in this section except Dunbar which fluctuated between 241 and 248 uptill mid-week closed quiet at Rs. 231. Bengal-Nagpur are steady at Rs. 25/4. However the undertone is steady.

Coals:—The tone this week was steady, buyers being more in evidence.

Tea Shares:—This week though the prices were not higher the tone was fully steady.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. and Contributories were quoted at Rs. 1480 and 373 respectively. Central Bank were closed at Rs. 29/8.

Gove. Securities:—Were a shade easier towards the close, tightness in money market checking any advance.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon on good report has drawn speculative interest and touched Rs. 34. Indian Iron and Steel though quiet in the beginning of the period were steady at the close and business was done up to Rs. 11. Burn and Co., were also in good demand and done up to Rs. 271. Among Burma shares, Burma Corporation found buyers at Rs. 10. Burma Finance were also asked at Rs 6/15 Titaghur Paper dropped by one point and were done at Rs. 5/12.

The Bank rate remain unchanged at 7 per cent.

COFFEE.

New York, May 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:— 15-5/16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 16.

Demand Bills 485.25

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb Spot:

Buyers	1/7 3/4
Sellers	1/8

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—

Buyers	7/7-7/8
Sellers	1/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 17

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh. 16/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo.Nov.Dec. sh. 16/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo.Nov-Dec. sh. 166/4 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.
Tone.—Weak.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May June shipment sellers 53|9.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment value 54|9.
Wheat Australian:—
May|June shipment value 55.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers 54|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
May|June shipment offered £9|5|0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
May June shipment offered £18|5|0
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
May|June shipment quoted £20|5|0.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 16.

Copper English best Selected	£ 60-3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£65-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£25-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 14.7/8
Tin English Ingots	£288-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON EXHANGES.

London, May 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.78
T.T. Milan on London	89.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON SILVER

London, May 16.

Silver:—Poor support.

Spot	25-13/16—1/8
Forward	25-11/16—1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 16.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. ..... £4|4|11-1|2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt 16|6.
July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt 16|6.
Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Bombay:—
July Sept per cwt 16|6-1|4.
Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|7.

LINSEED.

London, May 16.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
May|June shipment value £18|10|0.
June|July shipment value £18|10|0
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
July|Aug. shipment paid £16 11|3.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
May|June shipment offered £19|5|0.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 17.

Yesterday London Silver market declined 1/8d. for Spot and forward on selling by India and China-Shanghai exchange is unchanged. There is very poor support in London market. The local silver market opened quiet but gradually declined on long liquidation in view of the approaching settlements as the local stock is fairly large. The close was easy as under:—

Ready Silver	58 12 0
Vaishakh	58 9 0
Jaishta	58 10 0

Double options premium Jaishta 1 0 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, May 17.

The market continues quiet but steady as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21 9 9
Vaishakh	21 9 6
Jaishta	21 8 9
National Bank	21 13 0
Chartered Bank	21 12 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 17.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 17.

3 months London discounts 323/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 17.

There existed nervous feeling in the Government Paper and prices ruled quiet at the opening. The 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 78/5/6 and declined to 78/4/6 on reported selling by the Bank. At the decline some support was given and prices recovered and improved to 78/6/6. There was also some selling in 4 per cent. new loan 1960/70 which had also a easier tendency. The tone is quiet but it is believed that after recent drops, some improvement in the way of a natural reaction is not out of question at the moment.

Bombay, May 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103/8

Forward rates.—Delivery 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 76/5 1945.55 Rs. 106/3.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

Bombay, May 17.

The following press communique is issued by the Dy. controller of the currency.—

(In pounds sterling).

Remittance during the week ending 14th May 1927.

Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 14th May 1927.

Sterling purchased in India	345,000	345,000
Sterling taken over in London.	"	"
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home	"	4,000,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	"	"
Council Bills	"	"
Total	345,000	4,345,000

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 17.

The Linseed and Wheat markets ruled easy to-day on local operators selling.

Linseed May	8 1 6
Linseed Sept.	8 9 3
Wheat May	7 13 0
Wheat Sept.	8 0 0

Wheat white 70.30 Rs. 7/9/6.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7/13/6.
Wheats white Rs. 8/0/6.
Linseed lead brown Rs. 10/0/0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/4/0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/4/0.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12/4/0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17/4/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18/4/0.
Castorseed Rs. 10/4/0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/15/0.
Groundnuts Rs. 12/12/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/12/0.
Myrabollams Jubbulpore Rs. 23/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 27/0/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
(Special for "The Chronicle.")

Muktsar (Punjab), May 15.

Wheat Har	4 9 9
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 6
Wheat Asuj	4 13 9
Gram Jeth	3 11 6
Gram Har	3 12 6
Gram Asuj	4 0 6
Barley Jeth	3 7 0
Barley Asuj	3 11 6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 10 9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 5 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 0 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 5 3

READY.

New Wheat	4 8 0	to 5 3 0
New Gram	3 10 0	to 3 14 0
New Barley		3 7 6
Rapeseeds	7 8 0	to 7 14 0
Cottonseeds		3 15 3

Market arrival:—

Wheat	2000 mds.
Gram	1000 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market condition:—Grams are rather strong and other grains condition quiet.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	15.57	plus .04
October	15.96	plus .09
December	16.16	plus .08
January	16.18	plus .04
March	16.40	plus .07
Middling Spot	15.70	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	15.58	plus .07
October	15.86	plus .06
Middling Spot	15.16	

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.

NEW YORK 10.30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.28
July	15.51
October	15.84

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.33
July	15.54
October	15.88

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	15.48
October	15.77

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	8.29—.09
June	8.30—.10
July	8.37—.10
August	8.40—.10
September	8.44—.10
October	8.47—.10
November	8.48—.10
December	8.51—.11
January	8.53—.11
February	8.55—.11
March	8.60—.11
April	8.61—.11
May	8.63—.11
Middling Spot	8.59—.10

SALES.

Liverpool, May 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

Scinde Good	6.75—.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.95—.10
Scinde Fine	7.15—.10
Bengal Good	6.75—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.95—.10
Bengal Fine	7.15—.10
Oomra Good	7.15—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40—.10
Oomra Fine	7.65—.10
Broach Good	7.15—.10
Broach Fully Good	7.45—.10
Broach Fine	7.75—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	15.22—.12
June	15.30—.12
July	15.35—.12
August	15.37—.12
September	15.44—.12
October	15.53—.12
November	15.58—.10
December	15.57—.10
January	15.56—.09
February	15.56—.09
March	15.56—.09
April	15.56—.09
May	15.56—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.00—.05

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Early Declined 10 Points on unfavable Liverpool and long liquidation. Improved 19 Points on short covering and Bull Support. Reacted 5 Points on Profit taking. Futures closed 4 to 9 Points better. Spot Cotton Prices raised 5 Points to 15.70c.

Local Narrow, queit closed Rather easy.—

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patil Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y.—July Highest 13.62 (12-23 p.m.) lowest 15.43 (10.12 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst. (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. and Springman and Co:—

"Decline caused by reduced speculative demand in consequence of better weather reports. Think present prices low enough. Think well of the market and would keep long."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"Market acts well despite liquidation on favourable weather prospects."

Devkaran Nanjee have received from New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose yesterday a cable as under:—

"Cotton:—Reaction might go further; advise purchasing scale down especially December."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled easy prices showing a decline of 10 points partly due to weakness in Liverpool prices and further liquidation. At the decline shorts covered freely in conjunction with fresh bull support and prices improved about 19 points touched during the early part of the day. However prices reacted 5 points before the close on scattered profit taking. The close was quiet but steady at a rise of 4 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled steady at an advance of 5 points to 15.70c.

The Liverpool Market yesterday ruled quiet and prices closed 9 to 11 points lower. There was no new feature and the price movement was narrow with some long liquidation. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 10 points to 8.59d. per lb.

The statistical situation which is ignored at the moment continues very strong as during the last week the visible supply is reduced by 205,000 Bales. World's spinner's takings have now reacted a figure over 15 million Bales, which is nearly 2 million bales more than last year. Exports of cotton from America now stands at 10,112,000 Bales or about 2,760,000 Bales in excess of the last year's figure at this time. The total consumption by American Mills upto April is now 5,338,000 Bales against 4,955,000 Bales last year same period. All these figure indicates a healthy position of Cotton and we believe with any adverse crop factor, these will help a great way in advancing the prices. We believe in higher prices in the long run and recommend buying in easy markets even if the market should go temporarily lower.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 4 to 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened quiet but steady. There was some scattered liquidation which was well absorbed by by Commission houses and the market remained with a small fluctuation. Towards the close there was some weakness and prices were quoted as under at 4 p.m.

Broach A/M.	315/8	316/8	315	315/8
Broach J/A.	320/8	320/8	319	319
Broach A/M. (1928)	321/8	322/8	321	321
Oomra May	299/8	300	299/4	299/8
Oomra July	303	303/8	301/4	301/8
Oomra D/J	304	304/8	302/8	302/12
Bengal May	295	295/8	294/8	294/8
Bengal D/J.	277	277/8	277	277

SEWRI BAZAR.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. Later on it was reported 3 points higher. The local forward market was easy on some selling by Japanese firms and the close was rather easy as under:—

Broach A/M.	315/8	315/8	315	315/8
Broach J/A.	319/4	319/4	317/4	317/4
Broach A/M. (1928)	321/4	321/4	319/4	319/4
Oomra May	300	300	299	299
Oomra July	302	302	301	301
Oomra D/J.	302	302	301	301
Bengal May	294	294	293	293
Bengal D/J.	275	275	274	274

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 17

Sampin closed this morning irregular as under:—

May	203.70	+1.10
August	213.10	
November	215.90	—.0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 17.

Bengal D/J. 277				
Bengal May 295				
Broach A/M. 316				
Broach J/A. 319				
Broach 1928 A/M. 322				
Oomra May 302				
Oomra D/J. 305				
Oomra July 304				
Southern 323 May/June.				
Bengal	309	302	295	287
S/Punjab	306	299	292	284
Rojputana	309	302	295	287
Broach	330	326	320	
P/America	342	335	328	321
Vijangaum	335	332	327	
Dholleras	330	327	322	
Surat	371	368	363	
Navsari	386	383	378	
Oomra No. 3	310	306	300	
C/P. No. 1	324	320	314	
C/P. No. 2	317	313	307	
Khandesh	305	300	294	
Mattia	303	298	292	
Southern			329	325
Bijapore			324	320
Bagalkote			339	335
Compta		355	351	347
Tinnevelly		366	362	358
Karungannis		378	374	370
Combodia		383	379	375

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 17.

100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 291
100 Madhavdas Jetha Bengal 280
100 Toyomankwa Bhavabadar 297
100 Toyomankwa Rajkot 297
100 Forbes and Co. Arvi 310
100 Sanchari mill Bijapur 317
100 Bagbi and Co. Nizamabad 335
300 G G Kesha Harsud 306 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 17

			Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300
"	Fine	"	295
"	F.G.	"	290
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	295
"	F.G.	"	290
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	318/20
Nagpur		"	318/20
Yeotmal		"	310/12
Arvi		"	310/12
Amraoti		"	305/7
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	305/7
Mulkapur	"	"	300/3
Khandesh	"	"	300/2
Muthia	Fine	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	305/10
Purna	Average	"	300/3
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	305
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	305
Burwah Sanavad			305

Broach Fine M.G. " 325/28+9 May
WesternsGoodHG 307/8 May June+13/4
Cambodia Fine F G 370/75
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 335
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/42 May June+

Dhollera 320 May June 28
Kadi/Viramgam 325 +6

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 17

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh ..	470	3,10,407 2,88,391
Central India	387	2,76,879 3,55,195
Barsi and Nagar	305	1,88,649 2,06,618
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	66,716 72,543
Berar	623	5,51,537 4,64,326
Central Provinces	85	2,25,347 2,39,247
Total Oomras..	1922	16,19,535 16,26,320
Dholera	1,063	1,42,892 2,33,350
N.W. Provinces ..		55,061 1,27,880
Rajputana ..	92	47,568 97,247
Sind-Punjab ..	50	1,13,270 283,182
Broach	2,179	2,03,054 3,10,177
Coompta & Dharwar	2,441	80,564 83,592
Westerns-Northerns	503	36,417 57,624
Cocoanada ..		403 1,813
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	562	14,951 26,289
Persian		3,922 3,797
American.. ..		2,07,350 3,357
Egyptian and African		56,590 51,835
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147
Total	8,512	25,81,618 29,11,620

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th May.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,077	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China	3,700	12,19,292	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,067	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		33,923	11,616
Total	7777	16,24,326	19,89,374

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	32,126
Linseed	30,906
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3,446
Gingellyseeds	172
Poppyseed	1,490
Groundnuts	6,558
Castorseed	16,689
Rice	2,176
Myrabollams	2,798
Cottonseed	17,985
Mowraseed	75
Gram	3,619
Joowar	691
Barley	647
Bajree	1,035
Coal	5,191 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL SELLING.

Bombay, May 17.

Recently there has been pronouced weakness on the Stock Exchange. The rise was helped under expectations of a favourable Tariff Board Report and all around there existed bullish enthusiasm. As it generally happens in all speculative markets, the appearance was healthy near the top and further rise was anticipied generally. Under such a state of affairs, some professional operators took the advantage of unloading causing weakness in the process. The easiness caused further liquidation by weak holders and the general sentiment is once more mixed. However it can be said that after recent liquidation the technical condition of the market is rendered healthy and there is little room for a substantial drop in the prices of mill shares especially in view of steady undertone of the Cotton market. Still the Tariff Board Report is to be out and if it turns out favourable, we believe there will be a sharp rise in the prices of mill shares. Over and above we are nearing the opproach of monsoon which if it breaks in time, will restore general confidence with advancing markets. However at the moment speculative activities are increasing, which will result in occasional wild fluctuations but looking to the circumstances we strongly recommend buying scale done in easier markets. The Tata Iron shares are also feeling the effect of heavy profit taking, which is nothing more than a natural outcome in speculative hazards and we refuse to keep short interest open at this level.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet with renewed long liquidations and short selling. Prices showed a easier tendency with a loss of Rs. 10/. However towards. The close some support was given, which resulted into a partial enquiry in the prices. Tata Iron shares ruled easy but closed steady. Cement shares were also easy.

The following are the closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	8
Imperial ..	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	367	8
Union	5	0	4	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	195	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	665	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	203	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	847	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1080	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	570	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	852	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	705	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	217	8 pre
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	9
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	203	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	63	12
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	427	8
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	360	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	931	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fin Counts ..	50		75	
Century ..	100	10y	438	12
Central India O.	100	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	49	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	155	
Crescent ..	100	4	223	12
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	319	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	300	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	152	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	946	4
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	241	4
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	3 3	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	120	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1165	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	145	
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	340	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	80	
Pearl	250	8	616	4
Poenix	100	10	432	8
Premier	100	..	15	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	90	
Sassoon Silk	100	..	130	
Sholapur	1,000	200	850	
Simplex	100	..	1 3	1
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	3	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		530	
Swan	00	..	170	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	125	12
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			370	
Bombay Dyeing	935 12	936 4	928 12	931 4
Century ..	441 8	445	438 12	439 12
Central India				531 4
Colaba Land	157 8	158 12	155	155
Crescent				223 12
Edward Sassoon				152 8
Fazulbhoy	952 8	953 12	947	8 14
Finlays				157 8
Globe				45
Gokak				142 8
Indian Bleaching ..				241 4
Indore Malwa				383 12
Kohinoor				1165
Madhowjee				143 12
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				132 8
New Great				340
Pearl ..	617 8	620	612 8	616 4
Pabany				300
Phoenix				432 8
Simplex ..				193 12
Swadeshi				530
Swan Mills				170
Tata Mills				118 12
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				78 6 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				108 4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 16.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	£ 9-1/2
National Bank ..	£ 49-1/2
Eastern Bank ..	£ 6-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. ..	£ 87-1/2
Conversion Loan ..	£ 76 7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. ..	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. ..	£ 58
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	£60.3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	£ 70 7/8
Consols ..	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent ..	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. ..	£ 92-5/8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

A.I.C.C. Meeting, Congress House 8-30 a.m.
Speeches on "Task before the country", Lady Jamshetji Road (near Tilak Bridge) 9 p.m. Mr. Horniman presiding.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B.B. & C.I. Rly.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Aval.	Depart
Bombay—Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	6.20	21.25
Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S S "Stuart" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of 14th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday the 19th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Aymerio" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

ZOO OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection: (1) One Indian Antilope (Antilope Cervicapra) by Mr. Omaji Sondo. 2) One Indian Crocodil (Crocodils palustrius Less) by Mr. H. P. Bhiwandiwalla.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday. Small pox attacks 10 deaths 3 Cholera attacks nil Plague attacks 5 deaths 3 Influenza attacks nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 72 Total mortality this day last year was 92.

TALUKA LOCAL BOARD BUILDING.

The opening ceremony of the office building of the Taluka Local Board, Dahanu, will be performed on Wednesday (18th inst.) at 12-30 p.m. by the Hon. Sir Gulamhusain Hidayatulla, Kt. when an address on behalf of the Taluka Local Board will be presented to him.

B'NE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE EDUCATION FUND.

The Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandali ras kindly consented to give a performance of the drama Punya Prabhav in aid of the Bne-Israel Conference Education Fund tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Theatre Grant Road.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamsetji Road, on Wednesday, the 18th May 1927 at 9 p.m. when Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar President of the Congress, Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Samhamurthi, and many other all-India leaders will speak on "The Task before the country. All ar requested to attend Mr. Horniman has kindly consented to preside.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Mr. P. V. Navalkar's servant was charged annas 10 as penalty for his having unintentionally travelled by an Express Train with an ordinary ticket. It was resolved in the meeting of the Suburban Advisory Committee held on the 15th February to request the G.I.P. Railway to refund the said amount failing which a test case would be taken to Court In this connection it is gratifying to note that the Railway Company has settled Mr. Navalkar's claim.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association a public meeting of the Andhras (Telugus) will be held today at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Telugu Hall Kamatipura Bazar Road, under the presidency of Mr. G.L. Narasimham B.A., B.C.E., M.I.E., J.P. when prominent Andhra leaders now in Bombay will address the meeting on the Andhra movement. Mr. M. Annapurniah Secretary Standing Committee of the Andhra Conference Deshodharak Nageswar Rao and Messrs G. Harisarvottam Rao, Andhra Kesari T. Prakasam, B. Samhamurthy, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, D. Naayana Raju Mr. Govindachary and V. Venkateswar Sastry and others will speak.

MARKETS BEYOND MARKETS.

Mr. S.H. Jhabwala writes:—"There is a rule that no outside hawker or hand cart man should be permitted to trade within a distance of 200 yards of the Municipal makets yet it is to be deeply regretted that in our town markets beyond markets are held morning and evening so that outside every municipal market there are so many squatters and so many hand cart-men who do business at the cost of stall keepers within the markets. They do actually pay for the stalls they hold in return for which both the Municipality and Police authorities are required to give them proper and necessary protection. Though our Market Association has represented the case of this injustice so often in order that the grievance might be redressed beyond acknowledgments and receipts of letters both of them have failed in their duty to the stall-holders.

THE SEWREE MURDER.

CORONER'S JUR'S VERDICT.

The Coroner concluded the inquest at the K.E.M. Hospital touching the death of Mubarik Syed Khamisa and Tawabkhan Pashamkhan who were assaulted by a gang of eight persons with sticks and knives on the night of the 11th instant at Sewree and who succumbled to their injuries in the Hospital subsequently. The police have arrested (1) Mamoomiya Fatoomia, (2) Isoof Syed, (3) Ishak Usman and, (4) Kalu Rehmatali.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspects.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PAREL

PATHAN DONE TO DEATH BY MOCHI

On Monday afternoon an altercation took place between some Hindu Mochis residing at Tulsi Pipe Road, Parel, and two Pathans, which resulted in the death of Muslakim Abdul Hakim, a Pathan aged 40 years. It appeared the trouble arose over a water tap where the Pathans insisted on their right of use. This enraged the Mochis who mustered strong and chased out the Pathans with lathis and sticks. One Pathan ran for his life and took shelter in the Police Station at De Lisle Road while the deceased was overtaken by the mob and roughly handled. The police removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed soon after admission, death being due to the fracture of the skull.

FATAL FALL FROM TREE

Amrita Rama (35) employed as a domestic servant at Mahaluxmi climbed a gool mohur tree on Monday afternoon when a branch of the tree gave way and he fell down. He sustained fracture of the skull and died on the spot.

TASK BEFORE COUNTRY

TO-DAY'S LECTURE AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the G Ward D.C.C. a public meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. near Tilak Bridge Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, when Sjt. S Srinivasa Iyengar President of the Indian National Congress Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Samhamurthi, and others will speak on the "Task before the country" Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside all are requested to attend.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—All eyes are turned today to the Satyagraha that is carried on at Nagpur by Brother Avari and his friends. For, that Satyagraha is undertaken as an emphatic protest against the detention of Bengal pariots in jail without cause and without trial. And futher, the organisers of the Satyagraha have laid down clearly, that theirs is and theirs will be a compaign of non-violence. Friends from Bengal Andhra, C.P, Bombay, etc. belonging to the A.I.C.C. have promised their support, and it is the duty of the Working Committee to lend their support to it. We have just heard from the lips of Srijut Subash Bose, how his heart is aching for his colleagues who are still detained in gaol, and are rotting there. Will not the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee do their duty towards their dear Friends in jail, by supporting the Nagpur Satyagraha without hesitation and without undue delay? Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

IN DEFENCE OF SANGATHAN.

Dr. B. S. Munje President of the Hindu Mahasabha and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Kesari" entered into a long defence of the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha and urged the inevitable necessity of Hindu Sangathan at a huge meeting held at Shankarwadi under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha on Tuesday night. The meeting lasted till mid-night.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

ALL-INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, The Faculty of Arts, Bangalore Centre, will hold the fourth All-India Fine Arts Exhibition (1927) from July 20th to July 27th.

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSN.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee held lately the following members were declared elected as officials of the Managing Committee. (1) Mr. Hunsraj Premji Shroc (President) (2) Mr. A.B. Poncha (Vice-President), (3) Mr. Jethabhai Dewji Nagda (4) M. J. H. Dharamsey (5) Mr. Maganlal D Aya, (Joint Hon. Secretaries), (6) Jethabhoy D. Meisheri, (7) Mr. Shankerlal P. Mehta, (Joint Hon. Treasurers).

INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

The call signs 7 by 7CA and wave lengths 357 point one and 370 point 4 metres for Bombay and Calcutta respectively announced yesterday have been allotted to the Indian Broadcasting Company for the stations which they are shortly opening in these two cities and not to the Indian Radio Telegraph Company Limited as incorrectly stated.—A.P.

NO ADVANCE CONSENT

GANDHIJI'S DISCLAIMER

LIMITATION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

Mahatma Gandhi has written an article on the Arms Act Satyagraha practised in Nagpur for the next issue of *Young India* in course of which he states:—I see an Associated Press telegram in the papers in which Mr. Manchersha Awari is reported to have said that he had my consent and full sympathy for his movement of Civil Disobedience with regard to the Arms Act and Explosive Substances Act designed for the release of Bengal Detenus. If my recollection is correct, either the Associated Press representative has misunderstood Mr. Awari or the latter has misunderstood me. I have no recollection of having given my consent in advance to Mr. Awari's proposed launching out on Civil Disobedience in any connection whatsoever. It is really contrary to my practice to give such consent in advance. I did discuss the theory of Civil Disobedience with Mr. Awari for whose patriotic spirit and self-sacrifice I hav great regard. He drew his attention to the grave limitations of Civil Disobedience. He spoke, and rightly with great warmth and concern, about the Bengal Detenus, and I remember having said that if some movement in the shape of Civil Disobedience could be conceived and successfully launched, it would be a greater thing. I hold that view even at the present moment, for I regard the indefinite detention of Bengal patriots without any trial of any sort as a grave injustice, and if I have remained dumb it is not because I do not feel the wrong as keenly as the closest friends of the detenus, but because I do not desire to make fruitless exhibition of my powerlessness.

NO TIME FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

A public worker has to learn to endure with fortitude what he cannot cure, and bedridden though I am, if I could think of any feasible civil plan for securing the release of these prisoners, I should embark upon it without the slightest hesitation. But I confess that I have none in view. My own personal opinion is that there is no atmosphere in the country for Civil Disobedience. We have fallen upon evil times The atmosphere to-day is one not of non-violent disobedience but of very violent and suicidal disobedience. I have no knowledge whatsoever of what is being done in Nagpur. I can pronounce no judgment upon Mr. Awari's movement. I have given no consent for the movement. I had intended to say not one word about the movement, and it would have been well if Mr. Awari had not dragged in my name. If he thought that his movement had my consent, he should have laid the whole of his plan in concrete form before me and secured it in writing. If I had approved of it, and if I could not have taken any active part myself, I would at least have backed it with all the force at my command through these columns. He must now thank himself if my disclaimer harms his movement in any way and let it be a warning in the future to every one concerned against using my name in connection with any movement without my previous consent in writing. Indeed it is necessary for workers to become self-reliant and dare to prosecute their plans if they so desire, without hankering after the backing of names of persons supposed to be great and influential. —A. P.

SOCIAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR WOMEN.

HUMBLE BEGINNING IN BOMBAY

Recent years have witnesed a remarkable insistence on the need for the help of women in solving the problems of social and national life. In the past many Indian women have led the way in rendering valuable service to their country. Existing organisations in Bombay and elsewhere bear witness to the large and valuable part that has been played by women of all communities. The need for social work is evident in a large city like Bombay, but everywhere the demand for the help of educated Indian women is increasing. Many students who have passed out of schools and colleges are desirous of doing what they can in the service of others and educated women who have heard the call to service are coming forward with the approval and respect of all who have the welfare of Indian people at heart. The need for definite guidance and experience has been recognised in the West, and the need for similar opportunities in India is evident.

A small training centre has been opened recently in Bombay to meet this need, Classes are held in which some instruction is given in the theory of economics and sociology, and courses of lectures on social conditions and the measures already existing to try and deal with them are given. Much attention is given to practical work, and visits to institutions are combined with actual practical service among the poor of Bombay. The class is open to all educated women without distinction of class or creed. The classes are held under the direction of Miss T. Tilak, B.A., (Social Study Diploma, Birmingham) at the University Settlement, Vatchagandhi Road, Bombay. This experiment is the first of its kind and supplies a want that will be more and more felt as the demand for women willing to give themselves to social work increases.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Two scholarships are available for the term beginning June 10th. These cover boarding fees and tuition for the school year of ten months. Applicants for same should have reached matriculation standard and preference will be given to those who have attended college. In any case previous education should be satisfactory and adequate for taking such a course, which is in English. In addition to the work, both theoretical and practical, connected with the year's work of the Social Training Centre, students will be expected to take the Social Training certificate examination held in October by the Social Service League and any one of the specialised courses organised by them in the following term.

Applications for these scholarships should be addresse to Miss Tilak at the above address.

A conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons in India will take place at Calcutta in December and important questions relating to jail administration and prison reforms are expected to come up for discussion.—A.P.

BARODA STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

BARODA, May 17.

Important questions will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference to be held at Petland next month.

This question of the future of Indian States and the determination of the rights and privileges of the States' subjects will have precedence over all other subjects.

The next important question to be discussed by the Conference is the question of introduction of responsible Government in the Baroda State and the revision of the Baroda Legislative Assembly on democratic lines.

This will be the fourth time that the Conference will have this subject on the agenda. Thrice the Conference and the Assembly have passed resolutions recommending to His Highness the Gaikwar to take early steps to widen the present franchise, powers and scope of the Legislative Assembly, so as to make it a thoroughly representative body.

The present session of the Conference will re-affirm its past resolutions, and go a step further by recommending His Majesty the King to appoint a Royal Commission to define clearly the relations between the principalities and the British Government and to determine the future status of these states in the Federal Government of India. The propriety or otherwise of British Intervention in the administration of Indian States is also likely to come up before the Conference and it is understood that if the left wing accumulates sufficient strength, a resolution will be moved at the Conference approving the conduct of Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy, in intervening in the administrations of certain Indian States.

In view of the importance of the subjects that will come up before the Conference, it is suggested that the President should be preferably an outsider who is in touch with the main currents of Indian politics.—Free Press.

A Belgaum message says:—"The level crossing on the road leading to the goods shed, which had been closed by the railway authorities for the last many months, will be thrown open as soon as the signalling and inter-locking arrangements are completed. In March last the gate was forced open by an order of the District Magistrate, but was closed again by the railway authorities.—Free Press.

THE QUAINTS.

NO. NO. NANETTE.

That rollicking musical comedy No, No, Nanette never seems to lose hold of the interest it has aroused and no matter how many times it is repeated there is always a bumper house to appreciate it. Before its first performance here critics deplored the fact that so small a company as the Quaints should attempt to put it on the Bombay stage and besides being sceptical as to its success, they openly foretold its complete failure. With what reception it met and what success it achieved is wellknown and is more strongly empasised at every performance. Mr. Salisbury and his splendid company are to be congratulated heartily on their excellent effort in producing a play which undoubtedly has been the most popular we have had in India for a number of years.

Much of its success, if not all—depends upon the allocation of parts to performers best suited to them, and in this Mr. Salisbury's choice has indeed been a happy one. No better could have been selected than Mis Ella Erskin for the part of Nanette, a part which requires a personality with all the attributes with which we associate it. And for this Miss Erskine is peculiarly adapted. She weaves about herself the appropriate enviornment which has endeared her to the audience. Can there be any doubt as to her success? If such there is, it is speedily dispelled when she sings that popular favourite, "I want to be happy" Everything seems to be just right; her voice, her actions appearance and her movements; a brilliant part in a play of brilliant parts. And now we come to Jim who is ably represented by Mr. Salisbury and between him and Mr. Gordon Rennie in the role of Bilby, the lawyer, humour waxes fast and furious and it is all the audience can do to restrain themselves from shrieking aloud. Then there are the three dear little helpless girls who come looking for dear uncle Jim and te complications this visit gives rise to forms the most humourous part of the piece. Lucille is another part which adds to the general success and in this Miss Dorothy James plays up to perfection. There is not a single person from the big crowd at the Excelsior Theatre last night who would not like to see "No, No, Nanette" again. The play for tonight is "Oh Joy" and if the audience is as big as it was last night then Mr. Salisbury will have nothing to grouse about.

RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST

MR TAIRSEE'S PROPOSITION DEFEATED

An ordinary meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. L. R. Tairsee "that the Improvement Committee recommends to the Board, that in its opinion the time is now come to consider the advisibility or otherwise of maintaining the Improvement Trust Board as a separate entity, also to consider the advisability or otherwise of appointing an independent outsider, as retrenchment adviser, who should also be appointed to advise generally on the position of the Trust."

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola pointed out that the Rules, Procedure and Elections Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was already considering this question, he therefore thought the first part of the resolution unnecessary. He, however, supported that part of the resolution which referred to the appointment of a Retrenchment Adviser.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said if they were going to amalgamate the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Corporation, there was no necessity of appointing a Retrenchment Adviser as it meant confinance of the Improvement Trust.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the matter to a sub-committee for report.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested to refer the matter to one of their regular committees for report in regard to the advisability of appointing a Retrenchment Adviser.

After some discussion the question was put to the vote and both the amendment and the proposition were declared lost.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved:—

"That considering that the New Estates and Valuation Department (the amalgamated old land Manager's Department and the old Estates Agent's Department) has in the Budget Estimates for 1927-28 provision made for the following 8 higher paid posts:—1 (Rs. 2,150), 1 (Rs. 1,500), 1 (Rs. 1,400), 1 Rs. (950), 1 (Rs.850), 1 (Rs. 600), 1 (Rs. (400) costing only for these higher posts 8,400 per month and for the whole department looking after only one fifth of the City Rs. 3,68,000 per year and that the Municipal Assessor and Collector's Department has only five higher paid posts:—1 (Rs. 800—1,200), 1 (Rs. 400—600), 1 (Rs. 300—420, 1 (Rs. 300—375), 1 (Rs. 300—350) costing only Rs. 2,100 per month at the minimum Rs. 2,820 per month at the maximum and Rs. 4,66,000 per annum for the whole department and considering that the Municipal Assessment and Collection Department assesses the buildings and lands of the whole City and collects about two crores and a quarter of the Municipal Revenue and the Improvement Trust's total Revenue is only 78 1|2 lakhs part of which is paid directly into the Secretary's Office, the Chief Officer be requested to report whether some of the above posts could not be retrenched and the work of Development and Disposal could not be transferred to the Overmanned and overpaid Engineering Department to which it ought rightly to belong and which has comparatively so little to do."

The proposition was negatived only two voting for it.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	15.57
To-day's Opening Rate	15.57
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing	15.64
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL.

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	8.37
To-day's Opening Rate	8.43
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	8.44
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectation	318

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sri Narayan Chaturvedi, United Provinces Government scholar in England, has been selected by the All-India Teachers' Federation to represent the Federation at the third session of the World Federation of Teachers' Association to be held in Toronto in August.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Yuvak sammelan at Wadhvan has been fixed to be held on June 2, 3, and 4 and will be presided over on the first day by H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Wadhvan, on the second dkay Rao Bahadur Trivedi and on the third day by Joshi Bhimjibhai, Dewan of Wadhvan State.—Free Press.

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H. H. the Maharane Raja Saheb of Wankaner is leaving here on a trip to England on May 19th in company with his second son K. S. Chandramanibhai who goes tohere for studies.—Free Press.

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H. H. the Maharaja Thakor Saheb of Morvi has returned from Simla and is to go on a pilgrimage to Dwaraka.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha celebrated its 18th anniversary on 12th May 1927 under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Seth Hanamantram Ramnath of Poona. Prizes were distributed to students, showing proficiency in various activities—games, elocution, salesmanship, journalism etc.

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At a meeting of Digamber Jains held in the Gandhi Chowk at Amod on Saturday, the action of the Swetamberis was strongly condemned. An appeal to help the bereaved families was made and Rs. 50 were collected on the spot.

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As a result of a deeply felt shock owing to his failure a second time in the B. Sc. Examination, Mr. Uma Shankar, a student of the Hindu University, Benares, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon by swallowing some poisonous matter. His younger brother who had also appeared for the same examination was announced passed and this apparently put the deceased to shame.—Free Press.

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Information has been received that three villages, Thabyaygon, Dlaingon, and Pyindondwin in Thaton District, Burma, disappeared some time ago owing to the erosion of the sea. Arrangements are being made to shelter the villagers.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Indian Association, Calcutta has sent a telegram to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri expressing sincere joy at his acceptance of office of Agent-General in South Africa, and wishing him godspeed in his work.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Baroda State has opened a hostel for girls studying in high schools under the supervision of a lady superintendent.—Free Press.

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A Baroda message says:—"As a measure of retrenchment, the military camp at Disha (Deesa?) will be abolished. Excepting a few bunglows the whole camp will be handed over to the Palanpur State."—Free Press.

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At the 19th yearly celebration of the Nadiad Hindu Anathashrama (Orphanage) the Jam Sahib deplored disunion. He announced a yearly donation to the Orphanage of Rs. 1,000.—Free Press.

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His Exhalted Highness the Nizam has decided to send the Heir Apparent to England for studies.—Free Press.

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The subjects of Miraj State have decided to hold a cooference at the end of this month.—Free Press.

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The Madras Railway police are investigating a case in which a Hindu is reported to have been robbed of a trunk containing jewels valued at four trousand rupees.—A.P.

* * * * *

A Palamcottah correspondent reports that as a result of a motor accident which occurred in the town severe injuries were sustained by seven passengers, the car having collided with a tree. The injured were removed to hospital.—A.P.

WEBER AND SEELANDER, HELMSTEDT, GERMANY.

One of the best manufacturers of soap making machinery are being represented in India now. Those who intend to start Soap Factory or wish to extend their factory are requested to send complete details, the amount which they wish to invest and the quantity of soap either toilet or bar soap they wish to produce, to their Sole Representative in India,

MR. RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
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(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY MAY 18, 1927.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES.

The Annual Report for 1925-26 of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is a most interesting document, not only because of its record of almost unbroken series of improvements in the various branches of the postal business in India; but also, and particularly, because of the inability of the authorities responsible for the conduct of such a huge undertaking to read correctly the most obvious lessons of this operation. At the close of 1925-26, according to the compiler of the Report, there were 107,527 postal officials, 20,108 post offices, and 158,694 miles of mail lines. "During the year 1,273 million articles, including 50 million registered articles, were posted; stamps worth Rs. 56 million were sold for postal purposes; about 36 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 880 millions were issued; a sum of Rs. 280 millions was collected for tradesmen and others for value payable articles; over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,660 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 7 1|3 million rupees, was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to Rs. 16 million were paid to Indian military pensioners, and 15,221 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March, 1926, there were 2,317,390 savings banks accounts with a total balance of Rs. 272 millions, and 49,417 postal life insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 91 1|2 million."

This is excellent business,—all the more so when one compares the graphic representation of the gradual development of the postal business as given in one of the numerous appendices and illustrations in the Report. But, strange to say, the Postal authorities do not yet seem to have grasped the secret of the success attending their business. It is essentially an enterprise, profitable only on large scale working; and the larger the scale of working the lower ought to be the unit charges. But the Postal authorities,—and perhaps the Finance Department, aiding and abetting the postal authorities,—refuse to restore the quarter-anna post card and the half-anna letter, despite the indubitable evidence of their own graphs showing the decline in that branch of the postal business immediately on the introduction of the heavier charges. The testimony of the figures is enough to convince an intelligent reader that the authorities need not at all be so nervous as they seem; the reduction of charges,—if they would only agree to restore the old state of things,—would be more than compensated for by the increase, more than proportionate, in the business of those branches. As it is, the poorer people of India remain without their old quarter-anna post-card, what time the authorities can find money for making experiments with the cheap daily letter telegrams for the benefit of the non-Indian.

In the other departments, too, the constructive suggestions of Indian economists still remain unattended to, and the postal business still continues to be, on the whole, very poorly remunerative. The limit on inland parcels weight is now utterly indefensible, and the non-extension of the banking and the insurance business of the Post Office to the general public in their ordinary dealings and contingencies, is impossible to understand, except on the assumption that the State in India chooses deliberately to be a philanthropist for the benefit of the foreign exploiter of India, and at the cost of India. Suggestions of a truly constructive nature they have neither the imagination to appreciate nor the daring to accomplish; but they cannot say they are altogether unaware of these. In the circumstances, the financial position shows a loss in the telegraph and telephone sections, which is more than counterbalanced by the gain on the purely postal business proper, leaving a profit on the aggregate of Rs. 37,03,281. This includes provision for interest on account of capital debt charged to the Post Office account, without which the profit would be much greater. But in the conduct of a department of primary necessity like this, the eye to profit should be a little less aggressive than the authorities in India seem to make it; and only when the greed for profit, the nervous apprehension of a deficit, is relaxed can there be any hope of a real, substantial surplus.

MATTER OF NATIONAL HONOUR.

We hope the attention of every public spirited citizen of this country will be directed to the insult to India's honour involved in the recent attitude of the American Government in withholding certificates of naturalization to Indians because they are not "free white persons". As Mr. Surendra Nath Das Gupta pointed out in the article from him we printed recently this conception of Indians not being free White persons is new in America because American school children are still being taught that Indians are of Aryan or Caucasian descent and are therefore "white persons." The whole trouble in regard to the refusal to grant naturalisation rights to Indians, who in some cases have been long resident in America, has arisen because of the colour prejudice which is being exploited by a certain section of public opinion in the country. The American Courts are not quite decided how to look at the question of Naturalisation, whether to consider it as a gift or as a right. Their indecision has caused grievous injustice to Indians like Mr. Thind, although in the case of Mr. Pandit, the Circuit Court of Appeal looked upon the right of naturalization as a "gift" and disallowed cancellation of the certificate granted to him. In the Mazumdar case, however, the same court looked upon the right of naturalization as one which was not a "moral right" but a mere "legal right", a right which could be declared "void" by any judicial tribunal in the United States. The result is the Indians in that country are at the mercy of legal quibbles, as is shown in the commentary on the whole question by Mr. Gokhale of Schenectady who had to fight hard for the vindication of his own "right". In refusing his claim the U. S. Attorney had to declare that Mr. Gokhale's brief must be "admired for the legal research disclosed.....He may be right but the conclusions are contrary to those of the Courts." This is how Indians in America are being penalized for want of a clear finding of the highest judicial tribunal in America on the issue as it affects them, and they deserve all the support, moral and financial, that India can give to them.

MILL OWNERS' STATEMENT.

We wonder if the millowners of Bombay have been well advised in issuing a formal statement in reply to certain reports and criticisms that have appeared in the Press about the recommendations of the Special Tariff Board appointed to inquire into the condition of our textile industry. For, in spite of the repeated insistence of the Press and the public for an early publication of the Board's report, and in spite of the soothing promises given in the House of Commons in the matter, we have not yet been favoured with an official or even semi-official version of the recommendations of the Board. And the forecast of its proposal given by some Anglo-Indian papers is, indeed, very poor material on which to base elaborate criticisms and refutations. Even so, we generally agree with the arguments advanced by the Millowners' Association with a view to remove some misapprehensions that have been expressed with regard to the increase in the import-duty on coarse cloth from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. said to have been recommended by the Tariff Board. It is perfectly true that "the benefit of the import duty of 11 per cent has been more than wiped out by the 12 1|2 per cent. rise in exchange, heavy import duty on stores" and some other factors. It is also useful to remember, in assessing the extent of loss that may be incurred to the consumers by the new proposal, that owing to the unavoidable loss of the yarn export trade with China, Indian mills are now compelled to place nearly double the quantity of cloth on the Indian market. Similarly as regards Japan, the Association has done well to point out that its Government has not carried out its promise to prohibit double-shift working in case of women operatives and that Japanese goods are likely to be even more heavily dumped on the Indian market on account of the recent depreciation in the yen exchange and inevitable dislocation of its trade with China. While we thus heartily agree with the Millowners' Association with regard to the propriety of the rumoured increase in the import duty on cloth, we are very much surprised at its ominous silence as to the prospect of the increase being restricted to the coarser counts only. We need hardly point out that the millowners will very seriously risk losing the sympathies of the people of India if they will—if, indeed, they have not already done so—countenance in any measure the nefarious trick of Government to provide for Imperial preference in this matter. We, therefore, earnestly request the Association to express itself in an unequivocal manner on this vexed question before its position is compromised in the eyes of the public.

TACTLESS PROCEDURE.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was singularly ill-advised in intimating to Mr. Bhopatkar, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Comittee, that as the "particular matter" in regard to which the latter sought to meet him in deputation, that is, the matter regarding the revision of land-assessment in Alibag, had been decided by his Government, it "was no longer open for discussion." Mr. Bhopakar wrote to the Governor immediately after receipt of a representation from the cultivators in the Kolaba District and particularly in the Alibag Taluka of that District drawing his attention to the fact that "the Revenue authorities in that Taluka were for all practical purposes driving the poor agriculturists to take an attitude which would evoke the spirit of resistance and unnecessarily disturb the relations between the parties concerned". Mr. Bhopatkar's request that he should wait upon the Governor with a deputation deserved to be favourably considered instead of being rejected with the laconic reply that "definite orders" in the matter of the revised assessment had been passed by the Government. This is a tactless handling of the situation which will cause the Government a good deal of trouble in future, far more, indeed, than it is causing to the Revenue authorities in Alibag at present. We ask the Government of Bombay whether it is advisable to choke off the very chance of a frank discussion of the question between the head of the Government and the trusted and accredited representatives of the people in a vital matter like that of land assessment. The Government know very well that Kolaba cultivators, and those in Alibag in particular, have a long-standing grievance in regard to the manner in which the revised assessment is fixed on them. They have a case, and a very strong case, and the method of non-payment of the revised rates which they have reluctantly resorted to is to be approved of by the people all over the Presidency as the only remedy against an administration which considers the revision settlement a matter entirely dependent upon the caprice of individual officers.

ARMY MECHANISATION.

IS WAR A SCIENCE?

BY AN INDIAN MILITARY STUDENT.

I.

In introducing the British army estimates for this year in the House of Commons, Sir L. Worthington Evans visualised the army of the future. He anticipated that while in the past cavalry scouted twenty miles ahead of the army, armoured cars would now move over a hundred miles ahead, while armoured cars and mechanised machine units would be able to circle round the enemy, and tanks impervious to bullets would be able to hit and smash far more effectively than existing arms. The War Secretary also spoke of modernising and improving the fighting value of the cavalry by providing mechanical vehicles for first-line transport, and eight machine guns instead of proper cavalry regiment to be carried on mechanical vehicles instead of pack horses. The artillery must also be mechanised in order to enable it to follow up petrol driven weapons over all sorts of country and we are told that an experimental mechanised force was being formed at Tidnorth in order to gain practical experience of the effect of mechanisation on tactics.

IS MECHANISATION AN END IN ITSELF?

There is no denying that complete mechanisation of the army will lead to vast new transformations in tactics. But, though the weight of competent military opinion is against me in the matter, I have grave doubts whether war is so exact a science that mechanisation can be relied on or worked for as an end in itself. A recent writer, who was Chief Officer of the Tank Corps, has written on warfare and styled his work "The foundation of the science of War". Justifying the new mechanisation scheme, he states that "in 1913 we did not realise the protective power of weapons.....Had the Great War lasted another two years,.....an entirely new epoch of war would have opened, based mainly on the aeroplane and the cross country tractor, with gases as the superior weapon." It will not do to be so optimistic in an incalculable affair as the art of war is; and postponing discussion of this deduction from the alleged experiences of 1914-18, we shall consider the practical, material aspect of this scheme.

MECHANISATION EXPERIMENTS.

The trials of the 6-wheeler made by the Morris Commercial Cars Ltd., for the R.A.S.C., are taken to indicate the arrival on the field of a type of car which so nearly satisfies the requirements of the ideal cross-military country vehicle, upon which the fullest mechanisation of the army depends. Writing on Mobility and Mechanisation of the First Line Transport, Lieut. W. B. V. H. P. Gates, R.A., S.O., has described for us the advantages and the working of this new six-wheeler. Its ability to cross all kinds and conditions of terrain, its high speed, together with its other characteristics, satisfy purely military requirements, while its distinct possibilities as a commercial vehicle and the success it has already achieved in this direction provide the necessary assurance of a reserve in peace to meet the demands of expansion in war. Having evolved a vehicle like this, the next consideration is how to make the best and fullest use of it. That depends on the system of operation and maintenance of this transport. Organisation and simplicity in working are the only two criterions of the worth of a system and of its security against failure. The whole question of the existing Mechanical Transport, providing, operating and repairing services, must be definitely settled, and a policy enunciated. Then only can be evolved and used a simple but strong organisation. The existing system is a compromise that has some how grown up at the hands of those who did not, in fact could not, foresee the tremendous development of this instrument in the military sphere.

In the regular army outside divisional artilleries and the Horse Artillery, all batteries have been mechanised except a few horse-drawn 60-pounders. In competent military esteem, the time is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when the artillery of divisions will follow suit, at least in part. The retention of the horse within divisions has been due largely to the necessity of a form of traction allowing of continuous movement at infantry pace. New mechanical vehicles have proved capable of travelling on the line of march with infantry columns. Already trials are in progress in mechanising first line transport of infantry, as indicated in the previous paragraph. This proves definitely that mechanical vehicles can operate at infantry pace, then the main objection to mechanising divisional artillery falls to the ground.

The problem is further complicated by India, where, partly from financial reasons, partly from peculiar circumstances mechanisation lags behind. If, then, batteries in England are mechanical and those in India horsed, it will be seen that a difficult situation will arise. I do not want at present to do more than stress the fact, that there is an Indian point of view to the question of mechanisation: and it is a point of view not wholly taken up by financial considerations. But, if the change from muscle to mechanism is slow it is sure; and the abolition of the time-honoured value of "Driver, R.A." is "an omen of the passing of the horse" But is it really the knell of the horse? By no means, I fancy.

INFANTRY'S FUTURE ROLE.

An extremely able writer takes up this subject again in "The Fighting Forces" in its last issue. Capt. B. H. Liddel Hart is the joint author of "Infantry Training", published in 1921, the official manual on the subject, and is also the editor, by official appointment of the War Office of "Small Arms Training". His lectures at the Royal United Institution and his writings on war have been translated and reprinted in many European and other foreign languages. He is also well-known for his military historical research, as instanced in his studies in the pages of "Blackwood" of great captains. Only the other day he published a volume on the great Africanus; and he is Col. Repington's successor in the Military Correspondentship of the "Daily Telegraph". Says Capt. Hart:—"The best excuse, and strongest obstacle, is the Cardwell system combined with the reluctance of the Indian authorities to accept modern machines—whether tanks, dragons, or anti-aircraft artillery. The Cardwell system, which served a useful purpose in its day, is now obsolete, although venerated by many politicians who do not understand that its rules are like fetters riveted on the Army's limbs." Although mechanical units could more effectively control the greater part of India, the Indian horizon seems to be limited to the North-West Frontier, despite the fact that any serious invasion would now assuredly come through Persia and Baluchistan, which are already practicable for the movement of a mechanised force. A way out of this impasse can only come either by a broadening of the Indian horizon or by an abandonment of the Cardwell system. It is a mockery that trained dragon-drivers, drawing tradesmen's rates of pay, should be drafted to horse-drawn units in India, there to forget their training and learn to drive horse teams, to their own discouragement and the nation's cost". While we recognise the difficulties," adds the gallant writer, "which confront those who are responsible for the progress of the Army, and pray that they may be given the strength and wisdom to attain their goal, the experience of War tells us that a clear view of the goal is an essential aid towards reaching it. Here, outside suggestions may at least help to focus the vision. On what pattern is the Army to be recast? Like an athlete who has run to fat it must reduce its infantry corpulence and develop its mechanised sinews. In the light of their present restricted uses, we see that the proper role of infantry is that of land-marines; for the duties of "mopping-up" and for hill and wood fighting a quarter of their present strength would be ample. The reduction would enhance their usefulness; for, while we could never provide the transport to mechanise the present numbers, we could convey a proportion of land-marines as part of a mechanised force. At the moment, we are trying to mechanise the transport of infantry in order to carry their weapons and equipment, and the sight of a string of fast cross-country motor vehicles crawling behind a 2-3 m.p.h. column on foot is as painful an anachronism as it is a pitiable waste of mobile vehicles. Nor does the harm end there, for so long as the infantry form the mass of the army, and go on foot, so long will the Army be tied to the pace of the slowest foot-soldier....."

By reducing the proportion of infantry, argues Capt. Hart, we could not only increase our tank strength, and hence our offensive power at present negligibly—but increase our defensive power by converting the balance of the infantry into mobile machine-gun units and land-marines. The conversion has become immediately a practical success under test of the new six-wheeler already referred to, which is essentially a commercial product and so ensures a reserve for war expansion.

After referring to the fact of which few had any doubts "that the supremacy of the battlefield has passed to the tank and machine-gun, and now the course of progress in tanks is likely to branch out, and after pointing out to the example contained in the French Infantry Manual for 1920, Capt. Hart concludes his very improving article: "The production of such an 'armoured and mobile shell' will cause another revolution of the wheel of progress. For, as the infantry disappear before the present machine-gun, so will this lose its own target, and value, but itself remaining a target for its own enemy, the tank, it must disappear—or, acquiring armoured protection, become a form of tank. Thus the result of the triumph of the machine-gun is to hasten the coming of tank armies. Improving upon the legendary phoenix, a new-born offensive power is rising from the ashes of the defensive overlord of the battle field."

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The Walk-Out.

The walk out from a legislative body, recently so familiar a method of registering protest in India's Pseudo-Parliaments, was adopted by the Labour members in the House of Commons, when Mr. Baldwin moved his guillotine motion in the form of a time table allocating sixteen days for the remaining stages of the Trade Unions Bill. The Labourites naturally felt highly incensed at this time table which would have the effect of automatically checking their efforts to fight the notorious measure clause by clause. Mr. Clynes who led them described the Baldwin Government's action as "contemptuous and disgraceful" and walked out of the House with his followers. It is nothing but a shabby trick on the part of the valiant custodians of capitalist rights and privileges in Britain not to allow the representatives of the working classes in the House of Commons time enough to ventilate their resentment against a measure which aims at the destruction of their hard-won right of political combination.

British Tories' New Friend.

General Chiang Kai-shek is the British Tories' new friend. Message after message from China recounts his exploits, particularly against the Communists and his break with the Hankow Government is hailed as an act of great statesmanship and courage. Tory journals in Britain have now no use for Chen who is considered unfit for responsible negotiations, the Southern Government of China now being held to have no influence with the Kuomintang. But is General Chiang Kai-shek a convenient and safe person for Britain to deal with or is his anti-Bolshevism only a fake and a ruse? A recent message to the "Westminster Gazette" from its own correspondent propounds this unpleasant theory. A writer in that paper also alludes disconcertingly to the fact of Britain's having "recognised and indeed instigated the new anti-Hankow Government formed by General Chiang Kai-shek." So if Britain is to have a protege in the North in Chang Tso-lin and another in the South in Chiang Kai-shek, though the latter is still suspect because of his Bolshevist tendencies, who can say that she is not playing the game—the old game of keeping up a quarrel between two factions so that it may be to her own advantage?

Undo The Wrong.

In its comments on the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose by the Government of Bengal, the "Statesman" of Calcutta makes the suggestion that there should be now given an amnesty for all the detenus. "In the new atmosphere that has been created," says the Anglo-Indian journal, "with new minds weighing the risks and difficulties that wait on the general release of detenus it should be worth while to consider whether a policy of amnesty is not now within bounds." From the Indian point of view there are no dangers and difficulties at all in taking resort to such a policy though every Indian will resent the description of an act to undo a wrong as 'amnesty.' In fact such a policy ought to have been followed long ago. The Black Act was one of the gravest blunders of Lord Lytton's Government. Insisting upon detaining a number of young men without giving them a chance of defending themselves in an open court of law was a still greater blunder. The sooner Sir Stanley Jackson repairs the blunder the better for him if he is anxious to conciliate Indian opinion in the province he is called upon to administer.

Triumph For Organised Labour.

All's well that ends well and there should be no difficulty, now that the strike of the employees of three Oil Companies in Madras has ended, in masters and men arriving at a perfectly amicable understanding so that troubles of the kind they had will be avoided in future. In taking back the dismissed workers the management of the Burma Oil Company have shown commendable foresight. This is, indeed, a victory for organised labour in Madras, and this triumph of labour solidarity should encourage the workers in that city to develop the spirit of Trade Unionism with still greater enthusiam. The prompt efforts made by the Governor of Madras, and his Law Member appear to have borne good fruit. We hope Lord Goschen will now see his way to satisfy the workers' contention that there should be an independent public inquiry instead of a mere departmental one in the shooting affair which was such a notoriously unpleasant feature of the strike.

Janjira Grievances.

The subjects of the Janjira State did well in their Second Political Conference, which they held last week, to press for the removal of a grievance the existence of which seriously retards their prosperity. The overwhelming majority of the population in Janjira are agriculturists but they have to suffer from a revised land revenue assessment, the rates of which when first fixed were even higher than those for adjacent lands in British territory. "The Mother Regent Saheba and her advisers," says a correspondent, "should pay immediate attention to this grievance" and free the cultivators from the burden of "periodical revision and re-revision". Another and a curious grievance of theirs is the State monopoly of "important trees situated in private lands". This is surely a relic of mediaeval times and it does not seem dignified for a modern State Administration like that of Janjira to continue to exact such monopolies. The Regent Saheba will do well to agree to the suggestion of the Conference to allow the addition of two non-officials to the State Legislative Committee, which at present is composed only of two officials. This is, indeed, an excellent suggestion.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

ARCOS RAID

WANTED DOCUMENT MISSING

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 16.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated at question-time. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks made a statement regarding the Arcos House raid, and said that information sent to him on May 11 by the Secretary of War satisfied him that certain official document was or had been in the possession of a person employed in the premises of Messrs. Arcos Limited. The document was inscribed "property of His Majesty's Government," and could not be circulated to the press or anyone not holding official position in His Majesty's service. It was in fact a document of which unauthorised persons were known to be attempting to obtain copies. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks immediately communicated with Mr. Baldwin and the Foreign Secretary and with their knowledge and consent authorised the police to apply for warrant under the Official Secrets Act to search the premises of Messrs. Arcos Limited who shared the building with the Russian Trade Delegation. The search was carried out in strict conformity with the warrant and only ended at mid night yesterday. The document in question was not found. (Labourite cheers). Police seized certain papers which may bear upon the matter and their examination was proceeding. (Conservative cheers). He hoped to be able to make a full statement on Thursday and reiterated that he was satisfied that document is or was in the Arcos building.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lunacy asked whether the whole of the Soviet Trade Delegation enjoyed diplomatic immunity or only its head. Mr. Locker Lampson replied in the negative adding that the head of the Delegation was an official agent appointed under article five of the Trade Agreement, and the privileges he enjoyed were those prescribed by articles four and five of that Agreement. He did not enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that no women were searched during the Arcos raid, but only their handbags.—Reuter.

EXILE FROM HOME FOR 2 MORE YEARS

BAN ON RE-ENTRY OF KAISER

LONDON, May 16.

Berlin.—Ex-Kaiser will probably be unable to re-enter Germany at least for another two years as the Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Bill prolonging for two years the protection of the Republic Act, one article of which forbids the ex-ruler to re-enter German territory without the permission of Government. The Bill is down for the third reading on May 17 or 18, when the necessary two-thirds majority may be expected owing to the Volteface of the Nationals whose unexpected support of the Bill is ascribed to the fact that it its rejection would probably lead to the resignation of Government which they are most anxious to avoid.—Reuter's Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO DRAFT.

AMBULANCE CORPS TO CHINA.

SYMPATHY FOR BRITISH WORKERS.

CONGRESS TO ORGANISE LABOUR.

At Tuesday's meeting of the A.I.C.C., there was a heated discussion on Pandit Motilal's resolution for framing a constitution for India. Various amendments cropped up for the incorporation in the constitution of a Declaration of Independence and for a Bill of Rights. Finally, the Constitution resolution was passed with only one amendment.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Patel's resolution for the organisation of rural and urban Labour in the provinces was agreed to. The resolution of sympathy to the British workers in their struggle against Trades Dispute Bill aroused lively discussion and Mr. Satyamurti's point of order presented a knotty problem to the President. Finally, it was declared to be in order, and the motion was agreed to.

SYMPATHY TO B. O. C. WORKERS.

The use of fire arms against B.O.C. employees raised a keen debate and brought forth the novel suggestion that Madras M.L.C's should offer Civil Disobedience. The termination of the strike made the suggestion still born.

SUPPORT TO CHINESE NATIONALS.

China loomed large in the discussion and over and above the resolution of sympathy. Dr. Ansari's proposal of despatching an Ambulance Corps to China was accepted unanimously.

The A.I.C.C. met again at the Congress House on Tuesday afternoon to consider many a problem of national importance. It was given out by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the first sitting of the A.I.C.C. that the resolution on communal unity, which he then moved, would be immediately followed by a similar resolution on political unity in the Congress ranks. There was a full attendance at the meeting in expectation of that much-talked-of unity resolution.

ELEVENTH HOUR SURPRISE.

The meeting was first announced to begin at 12-30 but subsequently a notice was put that it was adjourned till 2 p.m. An atmosphere of hope and cheer prevailed in the pandal as everybody was cocksure that Pandit Motilal Nehru would not fail to deliver the goods according to his contract. The leaders came at 2 p.m. and they were received with marked enthusiasm. Contrary to the sanguine expectations entertained by one and all, the unity resolution didn't come up before the A.I.C.C. throughout the day. Negotiations for a compromise were continued last night at the meeting of the Working Committee at which Responsivist leaders were invited to be present.

DULL PROCEEDINGS.

Several resolutions, by no means, of less importance, were then discussed and passed by the A.I.C.C. The debate on the whole was matter-of-fact and sometimes lively. The President, however, tried his level best to keep up the high tone of the proceedings. Most of the resolutions were put from the chair and accepted without speeches.

OPPRESSED NATIONS.

Moved by the chair, a resolution was passed putting on record the high appreciation of the A.I.C.C. for the splendid services of Pandit Javahirlal Nehru as a representative of India on the Congress of Oppressed Nations that held its sitting very recently at Brussels. The Congress has been made an associate organisation of that international Congress.

SYMPATHY FOR CHINESE.

Two important resolutions were carried in connection with the struggle for freedom that is at present going on in China. Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar's resolution expresses the fullest sympathy of Indian people with the Nationalist Chinese. The same resolution condemns the attitude of British Government dispatching Indian and other troops to China with a view to suppress the national movement. Dr. Ansari's resolution makes provision of an Ambulance Corps to be sent by the Hindustani Seva Dal to China to tend the sick and the wounded.

TRADES UNION DISPUTES BILL.

A lively controversy hedged round the resolution of Mr. Joglekar condemning the action of the Conservative Government in suppressing the labour movement in England. Mr. S. Satyamurti raised a point of order on the plea that the measure related to internal affairs of England and the Indian National Congress had no right to interfere with it. There was a good deal of discussion on the point of order in the House for a good length of time.

The President ruled the resolution in order as the Bill would have its repercussions on international labour movement. The resolution as amended was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The A.I.C.C. will sit to-day between 8-30 a.m. and 11 a.m. and will close its sitting. Most of the leaders are going by to-day's trains. Some sundry resolutions will be discussed in to-day's sitting.

LIVELY SCENES IN A I. C. C. MEETING

POLITICAL UNITY

MOTION BEFORE A. I. C. C.

Resuming deliberations on Tuesday, the House was once more fully packed. Even the visitors' galleries were overcrowded. An atmosphere of hope and enthusiasm reigned supreme in the pandal. Speculations were rife among the members of the A. I. C. C. as to the probable form of the compromise resolution which Pandit Motilal Nehru was going to move.

However, everybody was sure in the heart of his heart that in view of the communal unity that had been accomplished only a day before, the abiding political unity in the Congress ranks was no longer impossible of achievement. A majority of the members seemed anxious to finish up the business soon and return to their provinces. The President also shared the same anxiety as he had called the sitting full three hours earlier and wished to continue it a little later than on the previous two days. In the midst of hustle and bustle that was going on around, Mr. M. K. Acharya was busy as usual with his "Takli". The release of Subash Babu had also added, in no small measure, to the happy mood of members, which was a feature of the day. The proceeding commenced at 2 p.m., an hour and a half later than the time announced.

RELEASE OF MR. BOSE.

The first resolution was moved from the chair. The President moved that the Congress rejoices on the unconditional release of Babu Subash Chandra Bose. He said it needed no words to support that resolution. He, therefore, immediately put it to vote. It was carried unanimously.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved the second resolution of the day. It reads as follows:—

"The A. I. C. C. calls upon the Working Committee to frame a Constitution for India in consultation with the elected members of the Central and Provincial legislatures and other leaders of political parties, and place the same before a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. with a view to its adoption by the Congress at its next session."

The resolution, Panditji continued was very necessary in view of the unity resolution passed on the previous day. What they did on the day before was merely sanctioning a very small part. It was a good thing that they had made it possible for Hindus and Mohammedans to come together. The Constitution which the resolution asked would go before the world as a constitution of the Indian National Congress.

It must be a constitution that would represent general will of the whole of India. Some sort of definite constitution was quite necessary for Swaraj. What was being proposed was that the Working Committee should be called upon to frame that constitution. The speaker was sorry that some of the members of the A.I.C.C. had a lurking suspicion in their minds. He wanted a constitution best suited to the genius of Indians. Pandit Motilal then informed the members that at Gaya Desh Bandhu Das and Babu Bhagvandas were called upon to frame a constitution on behalf of the Working Committee. They framed a constitution but nothing came out of it. It was now high time that they required a definite constitution for India.

Panditji was often interrupted by all sorts of questions while he was making his statement.

Proceeding the speaker said that the constitution was necessary in order to drive away the fears from the minds of Hindus and Muslims. Hindus feared that there was going to be a Muslim Swaraj and some of the Mohammedans feared likewise. It was in the best interests of Indians as a whole that they should have a cut and dried constitution.

A QUESTION.

Dr. Pattabi Sittaramaya wanted to ask an explanation. He took it that the draft resolution moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru was an ultimate result of the colution of the President's idea of holding a Convention Parliament. According to the speaker, having regard to the importance of the resolution, the mover ought to have taken the House into confidence. It appeared that the resolution was framed hastily. Lord Birkenhead had made gesture of co-operation and Dr. Pattabhi was afraid that it was going to be the intention of the House to offer co-operation in return. He would like Pandit Motilal Nehru to take them into confidence and tell them what exactly he meant by a constitution.

PANDITJI'S EXPLANATION.

Panditji, in reply, said:—

"To those who think that every thing that comes from me is suspicious, I have nothing to say. I treat them with contempt. I have nothing to do with them.

A voice: You are speaking under protection.

Pandit Nehru: I stand on my own protection. Who is there to protest me?

(A voice: God Almighty.) (laughter).

Do not imagine that this resolution has been cooked out of something. Really speaking the resolution was framed by the Working Committee in three minutes after the Hindu-Muslim unity resolution was carried. We did consider the question of the Convention Parliament but it has nothing to do with this resolution. The President has not yet placed before the Working Committee any resolution embodying his idea of a Convention Parliament. The purpose in moving this resolution is that an actual constitution should precede the Convention Parliament. After the unity resolution this resolution comes as a necessary consequence. Hindus and Mohammedans are accusing each other and, therefore, it is necessary in that light to frame such a constitution as will remove the cause of all fears and accusations. Is it not possible for you to dissipate all the fears that Hindus and Muslims entertain for one another. Defeat the resolution if you like but for God's sake do not attribute any motives to anybody."

A Mohammedan member of the A. I. C. C. moved an amendment to the resolution. He wanted the addition of the word "Swaraj.. before the word "Constitution". The amendment was incorporated into the body of the resolution, Pandit Motilal Nehru agreeing.

Dr. Moonje: Has Dr. Besant's bill been brought to the notice of the Working Committee?

President: Dr. Besant has sent a telegram asking us to accept the bill. Yesterday you have framed a part of the constitution. The resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru will he to examine the full demand It is very necessary as a part of Hindu-Muslim understanding to make various parties know what exactly Congress demands.

Mr. Pothan Joseph then moved the inclusion of the following words in the body of the resolution:

"To lay down general principles and outlines of a constitution." The mover of the amendment contended that it would require a lot of time to draft a cut and dried constitution for a large country like India. They should only formulate general principles.

MR. SAMBAMURTHI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. B. Sambamurti of Andhra then moved "the A.I. C.C. hereby calls upon the Working Committee to draft a declaration of independence and formulate a programme of direct action to be put before the next meeting of the A.I.C.C."

Mr. George Joseph contended that it was a negation of the main proposition and hence a separate resolution altogether.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The President declared that it was not open to the A. I. C. C. to make a virtual change of that kind in the constitution of the Congress. That change could only be made by Congress in its open session. It was tantamount to changing the creed. The question was totally out of the jurisdiction of the A.I.C.C. He was, therefore, compelled to rule it out of order.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Das wanted to move an amendment making it compulsory for the Working Committee to consult the Provincial Congress Committees in regard to the framing of a constitution. The

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIANS IN CHINA.

CAUSES FOR ARREST.

"SAK'S" INTERPELLATIONS

LONDON, May 16.

In the House of Commons the suggestion that action for sedition was being brought against the Indian Nationalist Committee in Shanghai was made by Mr. Saklatvala in the course of a question regarding the arrest of Indians in China. Mr. Locker Lampson said that he knew nothing of such a Committee, nor of the proceedings against it. He declared that five Indians were arrested in Shanghai in March on a charge of attempting to seduce soldiers of His Majesty's army from their allegiance. Two of them were discharged and the remainder committed after trial. The jury in His Majesty's Supreme Court sentenced them to 18 months' hard labour to be followed by deportation. One Indian was arrested and committed to trial early in April on a charge of murdering a loyal and distinguished Sikh Police Officer. Eleven others were arrested on May 9 on a charge of complicity in the murder.

Replying to supplementary question Mr. Locker Lampson pointed out that there was a proper court in Shanghai. The accused had every opportunity of being properly defended.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND REFORMS ENQUIRY

LONDON, May 16.

Replying to a question by Mr. Gardener touching the position of Indian States in relation to the Statutory Commission's enquiry Lord Winterton said that some informal discussions had been held recently between the Viceroy and certain rulers of the Indian States. He was not at present in a position to say what passed at the discussion or make a statement on other points raised in the question.

M. Wardlaw Milne asked whether the Government of India had received representation from the Chamber of Princes regarding the subject.

Lord Winterton said that so far as he was aware the Government of India had not received such a representation.—Reuter.

SEPARATION OF SIND

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS' PROTEST

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 16.

Messrs. Jairamdas Choithram, Ghanshyam and Swami Krishnananda, members of the All-India Congress Committee, have wired to that body their opinion against separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency.—Free Press.

LARKHANA AND POLICE ACT

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 16.

The application of Section 42 of the Police Act to Larkhana City has been extended for a month more.—Free Press.

LABOURITES WALK OUT.

"GAG AND BULLYING POLICY"

SCENE IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons the Labourite Opposition walked out of the House after Mr. Baldwin moved the time-table allocating sixteen days for the remaining stages of the Trades Unions Bill. Mr. Clynes described the Government's action as contemptuous and disgracefur, and said that the Opposition would not be a party thereto by sitting in the House during this part of proceedings. They would leave as a protest against the Government's policy of gag and bullying. The Ministerialists greeted the exit of the Labourites with laughter. Mr. Lloyd George in their absence continued discussion on Mr. Baldwin's motion.

In consequence of the withdrawal of Labourites' debate on Mr. Baldwin's guillotine motion collapsed, and the House of Commons adjourned at 5.15 p.m., within three hours of assembling for a week's work. It had been anticipated that the whole of to-day's sitting would be occupied with the Opposition attempt to amend the guillotine time-table, and it was not arranged to take the Trade Union Bill to-day. Hence the early adjournment.

Mr. Baldwin moving the guillotine said that it was necessitated by the fact that after three and a half days devoted to the second reading in eighteen hours in the Committee stage only six amendments were disposed of, and seven words passed. Even with the guillotine motion it was not likely that the session would finish at the end of July as intended. He declared that the allocation of days proposed in the time-table was generous if the House was determined to make a good job of it. (Labourite laughter.) If any portion of the House desired to wreck the Bill no time was sufficient for the purpose. (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Clynes said that for cool unexampled audacity, Mr. Baldwin's speech was unequalled. The best thing Government could do was to withdraw the Bill and present another expressing their meaning and intention.

Mr. Lloyd George did not oppose the guillotine as such, but said he would vote against the motion because he opposed the Bill.

The motion was carried by 259 votes to 13, amidst Ministerial laughter.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST

B. O. C. STRIKE ENDS

DISMISSED MEN TAKEN BACK

MADRAS, May 17.

At a meeting of the labourers of the Kerosine Companies held this morning at the bungalow of Prof. Kodi Ramamurti Naidu (Indian Hercules) it was decided that the labourers should end the strike.

The authroities of the Burma Oil Company have consented to take back the 119 men whom they removed from service, to give the wages that were withheld, and to restore the benches to the workers. The increase of one anna is not yet granted.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti, and others led the workers of the B. O. C. to their workshop.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetti led the men of the American Petrol Company and the Standard Oil Company to their respective workshops.

All the labourers will be marked present to-day; but will be allowed to go home at noon. Regular work begins from to-morrow. —Free Press.

ALL ROUND INCREASE POSTPONED.

MADRAS, May 17.

Mr. Travors Phillips, Commissioner of Police, invited Messrs. Chakkarai Chetty and Singaravelu Chetty to his house last night, and discussed with them the terms for a settlement of the dispute between the B. O. C. and their employees. The Commissioner pointed out that the management had accepted the conditions of the men which included among others, the reinstatement of all dismissed men and restoration of the wages, but the question of all round increase of one anna was reserved for future negotiations. After a lengthy discussion, the leaders agreed to the terms and offered to advise the men to resume work from to-day.

At a meeting of the strikers this morning, the leaders explained the terms of the settlement arrived at after negotiations with the Management through the Police Commissioner, and the men resolved to return to work forthwith. The men then marched to their respective installations. Perfect order was maintained by police.—A. P.

ANOTHER "VETERAN" NO MORE

LONDON, May 16.

The Death is announced of Lieut-Colonel G. A. Agnew, (aged 92) a survivor of the relief of Lucknow.—Reuter's Special.

MR S C BOSE'S HEALTH

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION

LEADERS' OPINION ON RELEASE

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, though otherwise cheerful, is in the same condition today as when he reached home yesterday. The temperature rose up to 101 yesterday and dropped to 99.4. He had a disturbed sleep at night.

Enquiries made at about 3 o'clock show that the temperature has again risen to 100 and his general condition is unchanged. Nothing has been decided for Mr. Bose's visit to his parents, at Puri. If he is not fit enough to undertake the journedy, his parents will come to see their son in Calcutta.—Free Press.

AGITATE FOR THE RELEASE OF OTHER DETENUS

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" ON MR BOSE'S RELEASE

DELHI, May 17.

Commenting on the release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the "Hindusthan Times" writes: After all Mr. Bose has been released Mr. Subhas is not alone in having thus suffered at the hands of the bureaucracy. There are many others as innocent as he is who are still rotting in prison who are suffering like him, from fatal maladies and who perhaps will meet their doom behind the prison bars. Let us think of them and agitate for their release also. They are living martyrs, victims of bureaucratic injustice, scape-goats of bureaucratic suspicion and guilty of the offence of being patriotic. Can Government deserve our gratitude for having released one whom they had no reason to imprison and whom they have not set free in the interests of justice and fairplay but because they were not prepared to shoulder final responsibility of the logical consequences of their inexcusable tyranny.—Free Press.

WHY NOT AMNESTY FOR ALL?.

"THE STATESMAN'S" SUGGESTION.

Commenting on the release of Mr. Bose the *Statesman* writes that the decision regarding Mr. Bose represents no new departure in method. The release of Mr. S. C. Bose makes the whole position in regard to the Ordinance more simple. To Europeans it has been distasteful that a considerable number of men should have been detaining without being brought to trial but they have accepted the act of the Government as a necessity. In the new atmosphere that has been created with new minds weighing the risks and difficulties that wait on the general release of detenus it should be worthwhile to consider whether a policy of amnesty is not now within bounds. That conclusion would be as welcome to Europeans as to Indians."

"FORWARD."

Forward says: Let us appreciate the courage when courage has been shown. Let us hope that the personal interest that his Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson has evidently shown is not a feeble lining in a huge blank, but part of a policy with a head and tail. Let us also hope that the spirit that has led to Subash Chandra Bose's release will follow its logical course right up to the end. Mr. Bose is only an individual, the victim of a policy that has hit others, the representative of a group subject to a common wrong that is not irremediable."—A. P.

A GOOD START.

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The "Pioneer" commenting on Mr. Bose's release says:- It is a wise decision and on medical reports, the Government of Bengal has taken the right and the only possible course.

The "Leader" congratulates the Governor of Bengal on the good sense and the high-mindedness he has shown in ordering the release. It says: By acting wisely as he has done, Sir Stanley Jackson has given a good start to his regime.—A. P.

MR. BOSE'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

Doctors again examined Mr. Subash Chandra Bose this morning. His condition was unchanged. A decision regarding his departure for Puri has been deferred till this afternoon.—A. P.

The Calcutta Corporation and Howrah Municipality and several other offices were closed on account of release of Mr. Subash Bose.

SAVING GOVT. FROM OBLOQUY.

Swami Venkatachallam Chetty, leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council, said:—

"The Government have at last thought fit to release Subhas Chandra Bose for which one feels glad. This act would have been more graceful if his release was not necessitated by breakdwon of his health. I cannot but think that the Government have released him not because of their realisation of the rights of Mr. Bose to be free but to save themselves from the obloquy consequent upon the deterioration of Bose's health. If, however, this release be the precursor of the release of the other detenus, I shall feel satisfied that the Government have not hopelessly lost reason."

HIS COURAGE—AN INSPIRATION.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., said:—

"The unconditional release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is largely due to his own courage and determination not to accept the humiliating terms of Government. This result is also partly due to the determination of the few Nagpur Satyagrahis, men as well as women, who defied the Arms Act. It was remarkable that at a time when the resolution of the people's representatives in the Assembly had been flouted by the Government and the leaders felt absolutely helpless, and depression reigned all round, these young Satyagrahis in Nagpur and Tamil Nadu should have declared that they were determined to suffer imprisonment till the detenus, whose chief is Mr. Subhas Bose, are released.

"The courageous attitude of Mr. Subhas Chadra Bose was an inspiration to India I hope that the flame of nationalism will be kept alive by the Satyagrahis and other patriots in India, and the Congress will not fail to stand by them."

A TRIUMPH FOR INDIA.

A young Congressman who was overjoyed to hear the good news said:—

"This is a triumph for India. That the announcement of the release of Subhas Babu should synchronise with the Hindu-Muslim entente that the All-India Congress Committee had built up by accepting the Muslim offer, is a providential message and inspiration to speed up our efforts for the liberation of our motherland. May God restore Subhas Babu to health, vigour and energy to take his rightful place in the fight for India's independence."

PRAY FOR EARLY RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

Babu Basanta Kumar Muzumdar (Bengal) member of A.I.C.C. said:—

"We thank God that Subhas Babu has been released and earnestly hope that he will be able to recoup his health within a very short time. We are sure we shall have him in public field as hardy and sound as before."

WORTHY SON OF MOTHER BENGAL.

Srimati Hema Prabha Muzumdar, a lady member of the A.I.C.C. said:—

"We thank God that Subhas Babu is at last once more among us free. We have no hesitation in saying that the strength of his will was responsible for his release. We pray that he be restored soon to his rightful place as the worthy son of mother Bengal."

SIR STANLEY BEGINS WELL.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Referring to the release of Mr. Subhas Bose, Sir Abdur Rahim said, "I am very glad that Mr. Bose has at last been released and I hope that he will now soon recover his health. I shall specially look forward to meet him in Bengal Council, where I am sure he will add considerable strength to the Swaraj Party of which he is such a distinguished member. His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson has begun well in having resolved to see that justice is done to Bengal detenus, who had been so long detained without trial."—Free Press.

BELATED JUSTICE.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Delight is expressed in all quarters over the release of Mr. Subhas Bose.

Interviewed, Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikary said: "I feel delighted and relieved Government have not only done justice though belated to Mr. Subash Bose and people but also to itself. One can only hope that Mr. Bose's release will soon be followed up by that of others."

"DELIGHTED BEYOND WORDS."

"I am delighted beyond words at the release of Mr. Bose. This should have come months earlier. I have not concealed my view that it was an act of melancholy meanness on the part of the Government to have kept him confined when it was patent that he was in the grip of a deadly malady," said Mr. C. C. Biswas.

"TARDY JUSTICE."

"It is an act of tardy justice. It is a strange coincidence that he has been released on the very date on which his term of service with the Corporation expires. If he has been restored to health and liberty sometime ago, the Corporation would have acclaimed him back as Chief Executive Officer without a voice of protest" said Santosh Babu.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

"Let it be hoped that Mr. Subhas will be soon restored to health and again take the rightful place in the service of the country and that the new Governor will have statesmanship and imagination not to leave things half done, but will follow up the release of Mr. Bose with the release of all those true servants of the country, who still live in jail or in worse seclusion of internment," said Prof. Atendralal Bannerjee, on the release of Mr. Bose.—Free Press.

BEACON LIGHT OF INDIA.

Mr. Sambhamurthi said:—

The release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will be received with hearty rejoicings throughout India. He has fought the hardest battle in the cause of Indian freedom against a most hard-hearted and unrighteous foreign bureaucracy. The Government has almost killed him and though the doctors have pronounced him to be in a very precarious condition we hope that he will soon pull up with the blessings of all our Indian brothers and sisters. He is the beacon light of Young India and let the youth of India pray that Subash Babu should be restored to full health and strength so that he may lead India to its goal of complete independence.

SUBASH BABU—LEADER OF YOUNG BENGAL.

Mr. Raj Kumar Chakravarty said:—

"Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose has been the idol of young Bengal. Quite young in age, a brilliant graduate of the University of Calcutta, and a brilliant I. C. S. he easily gave up all the glorious prospects of a high Government post for the service of his country. His unique sacrifice at once caught the imagination of young Bengal. He soon became associated with all the healthy organisations there and when the time came for the late Mr. C. R. Das to select a worthy nationalist for the post of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, the choice easily fell upon Sjt. Subhash Chandra. Soon he proved an able officer and every department of the Corporation felt the force of his wise and powerful personality. The leadership of Bengal was destined for him and Subhash Chandra was a household word in all Bengal. But soon the arbitrary and lawless law of the powerful bureaucracy spirited him away and kept him confined for years together in far-off Mandalay Jail without any charge or trial.

His release will undoubtedly gladden all young hearts in Bengal, but young Bengal will never forget that bureaucracy for making him to-day practically an invalid and a disable man. Young Bengal prays to the Almighty for his early recovery so that he may take his rightful place as the leader of young Bengal. In the present condition of Bengal politics, when there is so much of confusion and want of proper guidance, Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose is the only man who can lead Bengal on the right lines.

There is nothing for gratitude to the Government for this belated justice, and so long as other detenues like Sjt. Satyendra Chandra Mitra are not released, Bengal will never rest satisfied."

MARCH ON TO FREEDOM.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said.

"Like Gandhiji Subhas Bose is released under stress of medical advice. Will Bengal, bozant, briliant, patriotic Bengal, reconcile her differences and get ready to carry on the national struggle under the leadership of the idol, Subhas Bose? Let them waste no time and while Subhas is recuperating his health let Bengal reconcile her differences. This seems to me a psychological moment in the history of Bengal. Let my countrymen listen to the voice of Deshbandhu from the unseen land. "Unite, organise and March on my friends" for our "Motherlands Freedom."

FLAG BILL DEBATE

SMUTS' VIGOROUS ATTACK

POISONING PUBLIC LIFE OF COUNTRY

LONDON, May 16.

Capetown.—The debate on the Government's Flag Bill the first reading of which the Assembly passed, produced a vigorous speech by General Smuts who attacked Government for emparking on the step which was a dire calamity and likely to produce disaster. He declared that neither the English nor the Dutch would submit to coercion. Therefore, Government was going to fail, but there would be an aftermath of bitterness and suspicion which would poison the public life of the country for years. He recalled the warmth of welcome on General Hertzog's return, from the Imperial Conference. People were prepared to sink differences but General Hertzog missed the great opportunity. All his generous feelings had been transformed into bitterness and gall.—Reupter Special.

FLAG BILL QUESTION

CAPETOWN MAYOR CONDEMNS THE MOVE

LONDON, May 17.

Capetown.—An unanimous resolution in favour of dropping the flag bill was passed amidst most enthusiastic scenes at a crowded demonstration in the City Hall at which the Mayor urged that the natives affection for the King and flag must be considered declared that the Nationalist Dutch should not wound by unnecessary measure those who lived among them and loved them.—Reuter.

CLASH BETWEEN MARINES AND LIBERALS

CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

LONDON, May 16.

Managua.—Captain Buchanan and Private Jackson of the United States Marines have been killed in a clash with a band of Liberals near Leon. Six Liberals have also beeo killed and several marines wounded.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE IN LONDON.

SPEECHES AT STATE BANQUET.

CEMENTING ENTENTE CORDIALE.

LONDON, May 16.

President Doumergue,, accompanied by M. Briand, arrived on a three days' visit to their Majesties the King and Queen, and was welcomed by the Prince of Wales at Dover, and by the King at Victoria Station, which was beautifully decorated and carpeted.—Reuter.

That the entente Cordiale is an undiminished world force was affirmed at the state banquet in Buckingham Palace in honour of President Doumergue who previously laid wreaths at the Cenotaph and Unknown Warrior's tomb in Westminster Abbey. Eleven members of the Royal family were among the 150 guets. His Majesty in proposing the toast of the President referred to his welcome to President Doumergue's predecessor over six years ago, when he expressed confidence that France and the British Empire would bring to that great work of restoration the same spirit of mutual confidence and loyal friendship which animated them in wartime. His Majesty's confidence had been justified and since the signing of peace their common efforts had yielded many results. Much remained to be done but just as the two countries helped each other and united forces in wartime they would continue to work together in the cause of peace.

President Doumergue cordially and unreservedly associated himself with his Majesty's programme of Anglo-French co-operation. He declared that the entente which had been unceasingly and closely maintained by the common inspiration had facilitated the pursuit of international task. It was fruitful in its results and was laden with promises.

SIKH M. L. AS' RE SIGN

SIMLA, May 17.

It is understood that Sardar Gulab Singh who has been representing the Sikh constituency of the Punjab and the Raja of Jehangirabad a nominated member have both resigned their seats in the Assembly.—A.P.

ALIBAG NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

WHY IT IS BEING CARRIED ON:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The chief grievances of the Alibag landholders are that Government have not properly considered the arguments advanced against the enormous increase in the land tax, have disregarded their own resolutions and the resolutions passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and have refused to give the ryots the benefit of section 104 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The Settlement Officer in submitting his proposals for the second revision Settlement of Alibag Taluka has remarked in connection with revenue collections and remissions: "It is noteworthy that there were no unauthorised outstandings throughout the whole settlement period and except for the unsignificant sum of Rs. 40 in 1915-16. The only year in which there were any unauthorised outstandings was 1918-19 when even the Konkan experienced an abnormally insufficient rainfall. The revenue has been collected and paid with very little trouble."

Those who know the methods employed by subordinate revenue officers in collecting the revenue will well understand the value of this "very little" trouble. In my evidence before the Finance Commission of 1898 I have given instances of some of these methods. In one case a police party surrounded an old widow's cottage in July and would not let her go out unless she paid the sum of Rs. 8 due by her. In another case the plough bullocks of a cultivator were attached and I had to see and request Mr. E. Gray, then Collector of Kolaba, to intervene.

The object of the present campaign is to protest against the arbitrary action of Government and to show that the increased revenue is not paid willingly. This object has been gained whatever Government and their organs inspired by their officers may have to say to the contrary. A detailed reply to such criticism will shortly follow.—Yours, etc.

R. L. CHARAT.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

PILGRIMS' SAFETY BETWEEN JEDDAH AND MECCA

LONDON, May 16.

Replying to a question regarding Indian pilgrims and arrangements for their security between Jeddah and Mecca Lord Winterton said that he lacked information concerning the present years numbers compared with that of previous years. He added that the arrangements for the last year according to the reports were satisfactory, and no information had hitherto been received which indicated that a different state of things was expected this year.—Reuter.

SIR CHARLES BEACHCROFT DEAD

LONDON, May 16.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Beachcroft.—Reuter Special.

Sir Charles Porten Beach croft was born in 1871. He passed the I. C. S. Examination in 1890. He was Asstt. Manager and Collector of Bengal (1892), District and Sessions Judge (1906), Officiating Judge, High Court, Calcutta (1912), Additional Judge (1913-15), and Puigne Judge, High Court, Calcutta (1915-21). He retired in (1921).

STEAM LAUNCH TRAGEDY.

27 BODIES RECOVERED.

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 17.

In connection with the launch disaster, 27 bodies have so far been recovered. It is reported that shortly before the tragedy, the passengers warned the men in charge of the launch that it was unsafe to proceed as storm was imminent. The people of the locality are demanding a non-official inquiry.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN SCOTLAND

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE'S ENQUIRY.

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES SATISFIED.

LONDON, May 17.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee has returned from Scotland where he had lengthy discussions with Principals, Registrars and other University authorities on questions affecting the welfare of 300 Indian students in Scotland. He has gathered that the authorities are gnerally satisfied with the conduct discipline and the Industry of Indians.

Sir A. Chatterjee will depart for Geneva on 21st May to attend the meeting of the governing body of the Labour Conference and subsequent conference meetings. Lady Chatterjee will accompany him.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES WORK

LONDON, May 16.

The Geneva Economic Conference Agricultural Committee has concluded its work. It has adopted a resolution declaring that the efforts of agricultural and distributive co-operative societies should be furthered by the creation of a committee representing the national and international co-operative organisations of agriculturits. It has also passed a resolution requesting the League of Nations to consider the results of the enquiry by the International Institute of Agriculture with a view to examining the possibility of international collaboration in respect of credits and the recovery of agriculture where there is shortage of capital.—Reuter's Special.

UNSURPASSED CATASTROPHE

SUGAR DISTRICTS OF LOUISIANA FLOODED

LONDON, May 16.

New Orleans.—Rich sugar districts of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi are now flooded, and only one section in the lower Mississippi is intact along both the banks, namely, a strech of 150 miles from the Red River to New Orleans. The Present catastrophe surpasses anything recorded. Coast-guard men yesterday rescued 1,300 people from the crumbling levees and floating house tops. Convicts are working day and night unguarded in dangerous spots. They have established their own sentinel system to prevent blacksheep breaking away. Only one escaped a Negro serving a life-sentence for murder. He however, returned the next day ashamed, asked for a shovel and has been working like Trojan ever since.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

MAHABLESHWAR, May 16.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson, Major H. G. Vaux Military Secretary and Captain F. Seymour Williams, Captain C. B. Lyon Aides-de-Camp left Mahableshwar for Simla on Monday.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived at Simla on Tuesday morning from the Punjab.

Sir Basil Blackett leaves Simla on the afternoon of the 27th instant for Bombay to attend the meetings of the Joint Committeeon the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill. He will arrive there on the 29th and leave Bombay on June 4th. The Finance Member will arrive at Simla on the 6th.

HINDU-MAHASABHA

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha met at the Sirdar Griha hotel last night, Dr. B.S. Moonje presiding. The Committee appointed a small sub-committee consisting of Mr. Mukhtar Singh M.L.A., Thakur Manjit Singh M.L.C. and others to find out the cause of the Hardwar tragedy of 13th April last, which resulted in the death of nearly 40 pilgrims and injury to 60 pilgrims and volunteers and to suggest means to avoid a recurrence of such incidents in the future. The Committee also deplored the recent Lahore riots and expressed deep sympathy with those who suffered serious losses. The Committee has called upon the Government to enquire into the conduct of the subordinate police officers and constables on duty who are alleged to have connived at or encouraged the commission of crimes on the occasion and to revise its policy of introducing communalism in public services.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

A central committee was appointed to sound Hindu opinion and formulate proposals with regard to further the political advancement of the country. Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje, Jairamdas Daulatram and Rajah Narendranath have been nominated members of this committee with power to co-opt members from every province for the purpose of finding out the opinion of the Hindus of each province and to submit their report to the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, for approval.

The Committee meets again to-morrow to consider the budget and frame a programme of work for the year.—Free Press.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' OBJECTION TO NEW BILL

TO BE OBVIATED BY MR SASTRI'S ARRIVAL IN S. AFRICA

MADRAS, May 16.

A special cable to the *Hindu* says:—The Transvaal Indians' objection to the new Bill will probably be obviated by Mr. Sastri's arrival. This event may also abate the violent hostility of Natal Europeans to the settlement, but stormy speeches are to be expected on the resumption of the debate this week. General Hertzog returned from the Imperial Conference with full independent national status. Therefore, South Africa eagerly seeks a favourable opportunity of ratifying it by demonstrating this before Indians. India has the amazing good fortune to afford South Africa just what this occasion needed, because Mr. Sastri will represent the first great ambassador to South Africa from a friendly power. Ample funds should, therefore, be forthcoming. The result may effect greatest help towards a full recognition of Indian dignity yet taken.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION

RECOGNISED BY GOVERNMENT

Mr. Jhabwala the Secretary of the above Union writes that the Government of India have forwarded a communication to the above Union, having accorded a full official recognition to the above Union for which the Union tenders its best thanks to the Government. Mr. Jhabwala hints that it is a lesson to various other employers who disown their employees and refuse to accept even the elementary right of recognition.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

amendment was not pressed in view of the explanation given by the President.

ANDHRA MEMBER'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. T. Viswanatham moved an amendment "that the said constitution reserves to India herself the ultimate right to judge the measure and manner of her progress." This member from Andhra feared that the inclusion in the main resolution of words "in consultation with the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures" was meant to lead the Working Committee to a particular line of action and he was afraid that it would commit the Congress to recognise the British Parliament as the ultimate arbiter of the advance of India. Continuing he referred to the "National Demand" in the preamble of which laid down that British Parliament should concede the demand. Here there was a proposition which went against the declaration of the Congress. The Congress had repeatedly reiterated its faith in the principle of self-reliance. If they accepted Pandit Motilal's resolution they would be diverting the attention of the Working Committee from the principle of self-reliance.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. Kowjalgi (Karnatak) moved another amendment that the term "constitution" in the resolution be followwed by "including a declaration of rights." The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SAMBAMURTHI'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Sambamurthi in rising to oppose the resolution of Pandit Nehru expressed his opnion that the whole idea of drafting a constitution was preposterous. He recalledd the past attempts made in this direction. He thought that by means of that resolution Panditji wanted to achieve what he could not achieve at Sabarmati. Panditji had told them that in view of the resolution passed on the previous day on the Hindu-Muslim question, it was necessary that the present resolution should be accepted as that resolution was the beginning of the framing of the constitution for India. He asked where they were drifting. He thought that it was not proper to frame a constitution. As long as they had not the power to bring it into operation the framing of it would not be worth thinking and the paper which would be used for the purpose. He pointed out how the House of Commons had treated the Commonwealth of India Bill. They would be wasting their time and energy if they set about framing a constitution which they could not act upon.

Proceeding Mr. Sambamurthi asked them not to be obsessed by the idea that if they did not pass the resolution before them Hindu-Muslim unity was going to be shattered. In conclusion he appealed to the members not to be influenced by the personalities in voting upon the proposition.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S REPLY.

Mr. George Joseph contributed a telling speech to the debate. His arguments were forceful. He replied to the criticisms that had already been levelled against the proposition. He wanted to support Pandit Motilal's resolution. He felt that if was time that Indians should have a constitution of her own.

Regarding Mr. Pothan Joseph's amendment, Mr. George Joseph said that the amendment suggested not the framing of a constitution but laying down "principles" and drawing up a "general outline. As far as principles were concerned, a mere enunciation, mere repetition of activities would not take them anywhere. The real difficulty was not about the general principles. They needed serious thinking as to what exactly their future constitution should be. The question of such importance was not a matter could be shelved any longer. It was time that they tackled this question immediately. He suggested the formation of Sub-Committees to thoroughly enquire into the matter throughout the country. The proposition of Pandit Nehru which they were discussing upon was perfectly intelligible in view of what the All-India Congress Committee had done the day before. He commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

THE USUAL OPPOSER.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar opposed the resolution.

Another member who opposed the resolution emphasised the need of a programme of sacrifice to the country.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Muzumdar who further opposed dthe resolution, said that they should understand the present posion, before launching upon a resolution of that kindd. In 1921, it was declared that Swaraj would be obtained in one year. Then the faith in Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience was at its height. At Gauhati the whole aspect changed and the country took to Councils programme. He wanted an active programme of direct action.

Mr. Gupte (Maharashtra) further supported the resolution. He felt that it was high time that they framed their constitution.

FOUNDATION OF FUTURE INDIA.

Mr. Kandaswamy Chetty also supportedd Pandit Nehru's resolution. In the course of his speech he said that by the acceptance of the resolution they were laying the foundation of the future India. The framing of a constitution for India was a move in the direction of positive nation-building. That would expedite the achievement of national unity. The Indian National Congress as the representative organisation of the Indian nation was the proper authority to frame such a constitution and it would then have the sanction of the nation behind it. In evolving that constitution they would bring out the Convention Parliament in its rudimentary form.

At this stage closure motion was allowed to be moved and it was carried.

PANDITJI'S REPLY.

Replying to the criticism, Pandit Motilal Nehru dismissed all the amendments by making a few observations. "I am sorry to say," Panditji proceedded, "that the amendments have come forward from want of appreciation. The amendment of Mr. Pothan Joseph adds nothing to the original proposition. It is unnecessary. The framing of a constitution does include in its laying down principles and outline and all those things that the mover of the amendment wants. It also includes a declaration of rights. If our constitution is accepted by the country and the Government then well and good. But I tell you that constitution means more than declaration of rights. I am surprised that the gentlemen who are loudest in their zeal for self-determination have now come forward to oppose this resolution which embodies the very principle of self-determination. I assure you that not only we have not been fighting shy of a constitution but on the contrary we have been fighting all along to frame it. It is wrong to say that at any time Congress or any member of the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. had said that there was no need of a constitution. Can you form even a club without having rules for its guidance? I ask you to wait and see what sort of constitution we produce. That is the way of doing away with your fears and suspicions."

NEW ERA OF SOCIALISM.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then repliedd to the arguments raised on Communistic lines. He admitted that the world was fast moving towards socialism. The next Government in England was going to be a Socialist or at least a Labour Government. The speaker was not yet a Communist but he knew that the whole world was moving that way. But there should be no apprehensions on that account also. They were going to frame a constitution for the whole of India for all times to come. There was no use, he continued, mixing the National Demand with the constitution they were asking to frame. National Demand was framed by Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. Congress was not bound by it.

The amendments were then put to vote one after another. The amendments of Messrs. Joseph and T. Viswanatham were declared lost.

MR. S. KOWJALGI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Srinivas Kowjalji's amendment for the insertion of the expression "Declaration of Rights" was carried by majority. The amended resolution was then put to vote and was declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S SERVICES.

A resolution expressing high appreciation for the services of Pandit Jawaharilal Nehru in connection with the Congress of Oppressed nations recently held at Brussels was proposed by the chair and carried unanimously. Under the resolution the Indian National Congress has been made an Associate organisation of that International organisation.

BENGAL P. C. C. DISPUTE.

The President then moved that the dispute of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee be referred to a Committee. The resolution was carried. The personnel of the Committee was also proposed and accepted.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel moved "The A.I.C.C. calls upon the Working Committee to organise rural and urban labour in all provinces, to appoint organisers for the purpose and frame regulations in this behalf."

Whatever work in connection with labour, stated the mover was being done, was done by individuals on their own responsibility. But now a time had come when Congress should give some practical assistance to the labour movement. The resolution made it incumbent upon the Working Committee to undertake that responsibility and also frame rules for the guidance of labour organisations. It was really a good proposal to make a right sort of beginning.

NO "AIRY-FAIRY."

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., said he did not understand all the implications of that resolution. He complained that the mover had not properly explained what he meant by organising rural and urban labour. He would on the contrary suggest that it was incumbent on the Congress and A. I. C. C. to start Congress organisations in villages. Congress Committees should be so organised as to include labour interests in them. An 'airy-fairy' resolution of that nature was not going to do any good.

The President, at this stage, put in some explanation regarding the resolution under discussion. He briefly explained the idea that was at the back of that resolution. In his tour, Mr. Saklatvala had taken a keen interest in the organisation of labour in India. It was thought necessary that the Working Committee should take express powers to appoint men to organise labour.

The resolution was carried when put to vote. At this stage the A.I.C.C. rose for tea. During the tea interval the Congress gymnasium was opened by the President.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after tea, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress moved a resolution regarding China. The resolution read as follows:

"The A.I.C.C. conveys to Chinese people its fullest sympathy for the struggle of udependende they are carrying on and ondemns the action of British Government in dispatching Indian and other roops to China."

The resolution was carried almost unimodusly.

Dr. Ansari then moved, "The A. I. C. . appreciates the proposal of the Hindustani Seva Dal to send an ambulance orps to China and appeals to the country to give its moral and material support to this humanitaria work of tending the sick and the wounded.

"The A. I. C. C. calls upon All-India oard of the Seva Dal to start all practical work in connection with the dispatch f the ambulance corps to China."

Moving the resolution, Dr. Ansari said ey had been passing resolutions sympaaising with the aspirations of Nationalist hina. In the resolution under discuss ion they were asked to do something more han the verbal sympathy. That was the ast that they could do for China. There ight be some difficulties in sending the mbulance corps but he hoped that they ould be able to overcome them. After all they were going to tend the sick and the wounded. It was purely a humanitarian question; Any Government would have to think twice before refusing ermission to an ambulance corps that was going on a humanitarian mission.

Dr. Ansari was sure that if they were right earnest the money would be forthcoming from the country. After all Rs. 30,000 that was required was not a very great sum.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

B. O. C. SHOOTING CONDEMNED.

Mr. Harisarvotham Rao moved "that this meeting of the A.I.C.C. condemns the unright, inhuman and illegal action of the Burmah Oil Company Employers in taking the law into their own hands and shooting on the unarmed workers on strike and expresses its fullest sympathy with the workmen in their great fight and calls upon the Government of Madras immediately to deal with the offenders who have unlawfully used fire arms as against unarmed men." Mr. Harsarvotham Rao in a short speech lucidly explained the whole situation of the Madras' workers' strike and the shooting incident.

The resolution was duly seconded.

M.L.C.'S TO OFFER CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Mr. V. A. Desai (Bombay) moved an amendment calling upon the membbers of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council to offer Civil Disobedience as a protest against firing. The amendment was received with great enthusiasm. When put to vote it was carried by an overwhelming majority. The resolution as amended was consequently carried.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Harsarvotham Rao asked in view of his amended resolution, what exactly the Congress members in the Madras Legislative Council had to do. He wanted definite instructions from the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Satyamurthi saved the situation by reading out a report in the press that the strike had ended and the workers had resumed work in Madrdas. There was, therefore, no longer any necessity of starting civil disobedience The resolution was accordingly recorded.

Another important resolution around which there arose much controversy, came from Mr. Joglekar seconded by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. The resolution as finally passed reads:

"The All-India Congress Committee offers its hearty sympathy to the British workers in their struggle against Imperialistic Government which is forcing through Parliament the Trades Union and Trades Dispute Bill of an extremely reactionary and repressive character which is an open attack on British workers and is a part of the general policy of aggression and repression directed against all movements and sections to its Imperialist and capitalist greed

"This meeting particularly protests against the attempt to deprive the working classes of their right to declare a general strike."

Mr. Joglekar explained dthe implications of the Bill and appealed for the support of the House.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi raised a point of order. In his opinion the Bill was an absolutely domestic legislation and the Congress had no jurisdiction over the consideration of a question of that kind. He asserted that under the existing constitution of the Congress the resolution was out of order.

The President: Under what rule?

There was no response to the query. A heated discussion however, ensued on the "point of order" raised by Mr. Satyamurthi.

The President then pointedd out that according to the constitution they were not within their rights to discuss a question which related to Indian States. He considered that if the Bill in question was only an internal measure strictly confined to England then he could not allow the resolution. However, he sought elucidation.

A Voice: "Its effect is internaional."

The President, continuing said that the question before them was to decide whether the Bill was or was not limited to England alone?

Mr. Shuib Qureshi asked whether the Congress was not interfering with the internal affairs of other foreign countries. They had that day adopted a resolution of sympathy for China. They had been concerning themselves with the South African Question and he could not understand why the Congress should not pass that resolution.

Mr. Pothan Joseph: "India is within the British Empire."

The President said that the real question was whether the Bill had any international implication.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that the question was not internal. It was of international importance. The Indian National Congress would be perfectly right in passing such a resolution.. The Conservative Party was, by the proposed Bill, attempting to crush the Labour movement in England. If they could do it there they would also do it in India as India was under the same rule.

Mr. Satyamurthi maintained that if he were the foreign Minister, he would even declare war with that country which sought to interfere with the Government of this country, simply because a particular measure was not to its liking. He declared that he was in full sympathy with the resolution and would support it. After some more verbal fight Mr. Satuamurthi maintained that the resolution was out of order.

The President ultimately ruled that the resolution was in order.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The meeting then adjourned till 8.30 a. m. today. The A. I. C. C. will sit today from 8.30 a.m. and finish all the items on the agenda. The members of the A. I.C.C. were treated to a cosmopolitain dinner last evening by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The meeting pandal was turned in a "salle a manger" Over a hundred members of the Committee and other Congressmen belonging to all communitics sat together at the dinner.

REVISION OF GAUHATI RESOLUTIONS

NO COMPROMISE ARRIVED AS YET

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee met this morning at Mrs. Naidu's rooms in the Taj Mahal Hotel to consider the Council programme. By the invitation of the President Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, prominent Responsivists like Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Doctor B. S. Moonje, and Mr. N. C Kelkar were present, The Working Committee sat continuously for about five hours and rose only at 1-30 pm. Consequently, the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, announced for 12.30 p.m. had to be postponed.

It is understood that there was a frank talk on the Gauhati resolution on work in the Councils, but the Working Committee was unable to arrive at any common formula Maulana Mahomed Ali is understood to have urged that the only course was to revive non-cooperation. Mr. T. Prakasam is understood to have pressed the views formulated by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. M. A. Ansari, and Mr. S Srinivasa Iyengar are understood to have favoured unity. Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is understood, has not finally made up his mind and much will depend on his final attitude.

CENSURE ON MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

The Working Committee had before its motions of censure on the Madras Swarajists, the recommendations of the Andhra and Kerala Provincial Congress Committees and other individual motions. If the Working Committee had arrived at a formula, it would have taken precedence in the order paper over all other motions and all other proposals would have come in as amendments. But now that the Working Committee as not made up its mind, motions, of censure on Madras Swarajists and other connected motions it is understood would be taken up.

REVISION OF GAUHATI PROPOSALS.

It is understood that any formula which is put forward with a view to secure unity will have to provide for the situation in Madras in which province the Swarajist members are giving tacit support to the Ministry. One suggestion, therefore, that a recommendation be made, notwithstanding Clause (A) and Clause (B) of the Gauhati Congrses resolution relating to council programme—opposition to Ministry and refusal of supplies. that Congressmen in the legislatures be permitted to cooperate with Ministers in the prosecution fo constructive work defined in clauses D E, and F of the Gauhati Congress resolution. If this view finds favour, an amendment may be moved by Mr. George Joseph that Congressmen may form Ministries also.

Opinion in Congress circles is that whatever unity formula may be put forward, there is no prospect of unanimous decision on it, as the delegates from Andhra are said to be determined to divide the house on the issue.

Tributes are paid to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar by the Responsivists for his labours in the cause of unity.—Free Press.

"FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ LAID."

DR ANSARI ON THE AGREEMENT

The unanimous decision of the All-India Congress Committee to accept the Delhi Muslim offer of 20th March last is indeed the triumph of nationalism and patriotism over petty communalism and sectarianism. Once more the Congress has demonstrated to all world, and to British statesmen, both in this country and in England, that the Indian National Congress stands to-day, as it has ever done before, for the whole nation and the demands of this national institution are the united de of the Indian nation. This decision in giving such a lead has illustrated that Indian statesmanship is capable of baffling the artful diplomacy of those who seek to keep the nation in bondage to a foreign power. There is all round a smile of satisfaction. Dr. M. A. Ansari who played no small part in evolving the Delhi proposals interviewed by a representative of the *Bombay Chronicle* said:

"The All-India Congress Committee have by their unanimous decision regarding the Hindu-Muslim question, proved that the sense of patriotism is stronger than their communal or sectarian feelings. They have made history and have laid the foundation of Swaraj by cementing Hindu-Muslim unity. I hope and pray that from this day Hindus and Mussalmans would cease their quarrels and would adjust all the remaining differences in the spirit of trust and friendship. I am sure that this news would prove the best cure to that apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity, I mean, Mahatma Gandhi.

"I will say that the All-India Congress Committee has accepted the Muslim proposals almost in their entirety with the single exception of the reservation of a third of the seats of the elected representatives in the Central Legislature. Even there the divergence is more apparent than real. As we are sure that in the North-West Frontier Provinces, British Baluchistan and Sind our Hindu compatriots would require representation in excess of their population, they will be asked to reciprocate in the U.P., Behar, the C. P., Bombay and Madras, and these proportions of seats when worked out for the Central Legislature would reach to a figure which would be between 25 and 33 per cent. The exact number could only be ascertained after the proportions are fixed in the provinces.

I, therefore, think that the Mussalmans of India have no cause to complain against the decision arrived at.

TRIBUTE TO MR IYENGAR AND LEADERS.

"I would place the laurel of this great victory on the head of the President of the Indian National Congress whose transparent sincerity, untiring zeal and marvellous tact have brought this consummation. But the share of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other members of the Working Committee has been considerably great. Without their ceaseless efforts it would have been impossible to bring the Muslim and Hindu points of view to conform to each other in the way it has done. I must further say that the goodwill shown by the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Dr. Moonje on the one hand, and the Ali Brothers, Mr. Shueb Qureshi and Maulvi Shafi Dawoodi on the other, have made the task considerably easy. The contributions of the Members of the All-India Congress Committee and particularly of Messrs. Satyamurthi, Harisarvottam Rao and Dr.Pattabhi Sitaramayya have also been very great. Indeed the goodwill and patriotism shown by all those who were present have convinced me that all the other contentious matters whether between the Hindu and the Mussalman or between the different wings of the Congress would be amicably settled and we will all return home, united and strengthened, to begin the constructive programme for the advancement of the country's cause without any further loss of time in internecine quarrels."

NIZAM TO BE REDUCED TO A PUPPET.

HUMILIATING TERMS OF VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM.

MORE EUROPEANS TO BE IMPORTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (Dec.), May 12.

The Hon. Sir William Barton, Resident at Hyderabad, arrived here privately from Nilgiris on the 3rd instant and in company with Major Robson, First Secretary and Captain Pinhey, Personal Assistant, interviewed H. E. H. the Nizam at the King Kothi for about an hour and a quarter. It is reported that the Resident handed over to the Nizam a letter from H.E. the Viceroy in reply to his last despatch, most probably to the following effect:—

1. That in future the Nizam will have to forfeit his rights of veto with regard to decisions arrived at by the Executive Council.

2. That in future the Nizam should consult the Resident in all important affairs of the State and that no changes should ever be contemplated in the Ministerial body of the Executive Council without previous consultation with the British representative.

3. That the heir-apparent along with his younger brother should be sent to Europe for education etc.

4. That the Nizam's two younger brothers should be paid 5 lakhs each annually in addition to a Jagir of 3 lakhs in accordance with the will of the late Nizam Mir Mehboob Ali Khan and as the above sum has not been paid from time to time since the demise of the late Nizam the amount in arrears should at once be liquidated which comes to about rupees one crore and sixty lakhs and that they are also to go to Europe to receive their education.

5. That within a period of two weeks all the three Paigah estates and almost 77 Jagirs, now under the Courts of Ward, whose owners have already attained majority, should be restored back.

6. That the Nizam should not spend his time in the company of his personal staff—nay—even he should not grant audience to any persons except on official or State business. He may only once a week receive in audience the nobles, Jagirdars, Government officials and other persons for a fixed time.

7. That no Government servant should be accorded extension after full term of service and if it is, in the interest of the public service, the extension should on no account exceed one or two years at the most.

8. That the remaining incoming Europeans as Vice-President of the Executive Council and heads of various departments should positively be called by the end of June 1927.

9. That the City Police after being amalgamated with the District Police be placed under the administrative charge of Col. Chenvix Trench, the Revenue Minister and in future the Nizam should have nothing to do with the City Commissioner of Police.

10. That the Nizam should have an interview with the Viceroy during latter's stay at Ooti in the first week of August.

Despite the severity of the climate the Resident in obedience to orders from the Government of India or perhaps with the object of having the above terms carried into effect is staying at his residence in Bolaram Cantonment, his leave being postponed indefinitely. It is said that during the last 9 months H. E. H. rejected some of these demands a number of times stating his own grounds each time but now after a rather accrimonious exchange of views they are laid down as inevitable and H. H. cannot but accept them on pain of serious consequences.

MORE CHANGES.

With the restoration of the Paigah estates, the following ministerial changes are likely to take place within a very short period with the approval of the Resident:—

1. Nawabs Moin-ud-dowlah, Minister of Army and Medical Departments and Lutf-ud-dowlah, Minister PWD. to take possession of their Paigas.

2. Nawabs Wali-ud-dowlah, Minister of Law and Education or Sir Afsarulmulk, Commander-in-Chief, and Aqil Jang, President Paigah Estates Committee, to succeed Nawabs Moin-ud-dowlah and Lutf-ud-dowlah respectively.

3 Nawab Sir Amin Jang, Nizam's Chief Secretary, to be Minister of Law and Education in succession of Nawab Wali-ud-dowlah.

4. Nawab Zoolqadar Jang, Home Secretary, to be appointed Nizam's Chief Secretary, vice Nawab Sir Amin Jang.

Nawab Tilawat Jang, B.A., formerly Revenue Minister and a member of the Royal family has retired from service on pressure by the British Government in spite of Nizam's repeated protests.

There is a strong rumour that Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jang, Minister of Finance and Mr. Venkat Rama Reddi, the acting Commissioner of City Police, both have been granted a further extension of service for one year but this still remains to be officially confirmed.

USMANIA UNIVERSITY.

An important change is going to be launched on foot in the Translation Bureau, Usmania University, where books on Science, Mathematics, Philosophy, Medicine and Law are translated and prepared for the various Usmania University Colleges in the dominions. Maulvi Inayat Ullah, B.A., the present Director and Curator of the Bureau, will shortly retire on account of old age. In spite of the fact that there are many highly qualified B.A's, M.A.'s and men of high literary eminence in the institution, a few members of the University Council having formed a bare quorum have chosen an under-graduate Syed Mohamad Hashim as successor to the retiring officer. Immediately after the selection was made indignant feeling ran very high in the enlightened and educated circle with the result that uptil now at least 4 or 5 scores of articles have appeared in local and foreign papers of all description, unanimously condemning the decision of the Council and almost all the translators of the Bureau submitted a very strong united protest to the Government for consideration of which another meeting of the Council was lately convened which again decided in favour of Mr. Hashim. Needless to say that academical instustitutions of such supreme importance should be spared the spirit of favouritism and party feeling. If no suitable candidate is available from the Translation Bureau it is suggested that recruitment may be made from the staff of the Usmania University where men of proved worth and approved merit abound. It is hoped the matter will receive due attention of those members of the University Council without whose knowledge Mr. Hashim was selected as well as that of the members of the State Executive Council.

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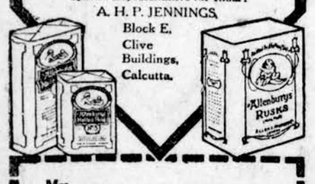

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May, 17.

S S Homstead Chapman, New York.
S S Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
S S Nippon, Cossavich, Marmagoa.
S S Meinam, Johnston Dunkirk.

DEPARTURES

May, 17.

S S Khosrou, Beattie, Jeddah.

May 18.

S S Queda, Beneom, Calcutta.
S S Dara, Murch, Jeddah.
S S Drachenfels, Millen Hamburg.
S S Baron Inchcape, Will, Durban.
S S Barpeta, Streehen, Busrch.

LOADING.

May, 17.

Steamer Homestead for Calcutta.
Steamer Tanfield for Calcutta.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Homestead: The L Edward Ltd, steamer Homestead, arrived in harbour yesteray from New York with a general cargo.

S S Nippon: The Lloyd Coy's steamer Nippon arrived in habour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Meinam: The Messageries M Coy's steamer Meinam arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirke, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur: The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Queda: Th BISN Coy's steamer Queda will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast

S S Drachenfels. The L Edward Ltd, steamer Drachenfels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa etc, with some bottom cargo

S S Baron Inchcape: The L Edward Ltd steamer Baron Inchcape, wil sail oday from Bombay harbour for Durban with ballast

S S Barpeta: The BISN Coy's steamer Barpeta will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busrch via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS

The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou, 2491 tons Captain of Beattie sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 1505 pilgrims

he T M Coy's steamer Dura 3083 tons Captain J H Murch will sail today from Bombay harbour for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 300 pilgrims

IMPORTS

May, 17.

S S Shinnoh Maru from Yokohama. Agents O S Kasha: 10 cs toys 3 cs confectionaries.

Frmo Tokyo: 42 cs Rubber balls, 56 bs shirting.

From Nagoya: 5 cs porcelain, 100 bs G C shirting 106 cs porcelain, 267 cs glassware 70 bs dhotty, 87 cs porcelain ware.

From Yokaichi 122 cs enamelled war e 8 cs earthern ware, 13 cs toys 67 cs 379 cs cotton shirting 203 bs botton drill 186 bs 367 cs cotton yarn, 30 cs porcelain ware, 10 cs imitation turkey red, 547 cs 20 bks glass ware, 15 cs printed jeans, 35 cs artificial silk yarn 20 pkgs brass strip 40 bs cotton sheeting, 55 pkgs crucibles 15 cs E G bottles 15 cks bean paste 375 cs glass bangle 50 bds 217 cs brass circles, 8 cs spectacles 15 cs celluloid bangles, 140 cs enamelled ware, 50 bgs iron sands, 20 pkgs glue 15 cs cotton goods.

From Kobe: 163 cs cotton hosiery 247 cs glass ware, 43 cs porcelain ware, 66 cs cotton sheeting, 62 bs straw matting 39 cs bambo ware 10 cs cottons shirts, 14 cs toys, 12 cs cotton goods 14 cs cotton twill 13 cs cotton hosiery goods, 20 cs needles, 25 pkgs refined sulphor 50 cs safety matches, 12 cs casamets 16 cs electric ware.

70 cs glass bangles 12 cs haf belts, 34 pkgs match chemial, 32 bs otton shirting, 10 cs peppermint oil 50 bds iron saind 28 cs refined camphor.

From Moji: 145 cs brass circles, 25 bs cotton yarn 500 bgs portland cement.

From Hongkong. 21 cs cotton socks 500 pkgs 505 bs cassia, 20 cs preserves, 8 cs glass bangle

From Singapore: 1676 bgs sago flour, 250 ds lubricating oil, 106 bds 135 pkgs rattans, 673 bgs betel nuts, 21 bgs gangopal 47 bgs pepper 10 bgs 22 bds 75 pkgs 45 cs gum benjamin 20 bgs tapioc flake 31 bgs nutmegs with shell 11 cs mace 25 bgs coffee 10 bgs cubebs 20 bds gainun seeds,

From Botavia 36 bds tea.

From Penang 50 slabs tin 1156 bgs pearl tapioco 251 bgs beitlenuts 51 bgs tapioca flour.

From Colombo: 264 he tea, 27 bgs copra.

S S Port sea from Moulmein Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co. 40632 bgs rice.

S S Shuja From Calcutta Agents T Morris M and Co 7194 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

May, 17.

S S Ranpura for London 27 bds carpets H A Aminaoff 27 bs carpets Cox and King Ltd, 9 bds carpets A Azizullaoff 3 bds carpets F Hajioff, 11 bls carpets H A Ebrahimoff 4bs woollen nadas Cox and King Ltd, 27 cs cotton prints Cox and King Ltd, 17 bds lampatri S M Affanwalla, 42 cs Bristles Jabegie and Co, 28 bs cow hides R Merally and Co, 23 bs cow hides 7 bs goat skins 5 bs sheep skins C Rahimtoola and Co, 7 bs goat skins 5 bs sheep skins A Abdulla and Co, 17 bs cow hides A Abdulla and Co, 4 cs fox skins 2 bds jackal skins 2 bds stonemartai, 9 fox and lamb skins 8 cs fox skins H A Ebrahim and Co, 7 bds broad tents 8 bds jackal skins H A Ebrahimoff, 2000 cwt lentils bold E Danner and Co, 189 cwt chutney 35 cwt condiments F Nowrojee 2000 cwt myrabollam M B Kaisha Ltd, 1000 myrabollums G Mowjee, 16 cwt fish maws E Moledina 208 cwt nuxtomica J Meyer and Co, 3 pols rosa oil R Mairally and Co, 10 bds fox skins 5 bds carpets H A M Sawal and Co, 3 cs dried casings Messrs Casing Supplying Co 69 cks goat skins Nizamuddin and Co, 65 cwt cardamums N C Bhesania and Co, 300 bs gunny bags E Noorbhoy and Co, 13 bds carpets A Azizullah and Co,

For Marseilles: 200 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros .....

City of Canton for New York: 150 cwt pepper J Meyer and Co

S S Neinam for Haipong 500 bs cotton Volkart Bros

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg, 500 cwt myrabollums N B Kaisha Ltd 165 bs cotton Kottak and Co

For Rotterdam: 2000 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros

S S Morrocco for Hull 4000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe: 1000 bs cotton Ozo Burin and Co, 1032 bs cotton M Fatehally and Co, 100 bs cotton C V Jagjivan and Co, 400 bs cotton Bunolan Odo,

S S Alipore for Kobe 800 bs cotton G K Kaisha Ltd

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET

Calcutta, 11th May, 1927.

Heavy Goods.—The market remains dull and inactive and rates have been barely maintained. Business has been small and confined to miscellaneous lots for near positions. At the close a considerable quantity of Cornsacks for the season changed hands at current rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for July, October and January at Rs. 32-12-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0; for May at Rs. 45-12-0 to Rs. 44-12-0; for June at Rs. 46-0-0; to Rs. 44-12-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. for May at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0; for May at Rs. 50-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for May, October and October/December at Rs. 58-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. for May at Rs. 54-0-0; to Rs. 53-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0; for May at Rs. 45-12-0; to Rs. 44-12-0; for June at Rs. 46-0-0; to Rs. 44-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 51-0-0; to Rs. 50-0-0; for May at Rs. 50-12-0; to Rs. 50-0-0; Woolpacks for May and June at Rs. 2-6-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for May at Rs. 46-8-0; for June at Rs. 47-12-0; to Rs. 46-8-0; for July at Rs. 47-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0; to Rs. 47-12-0; to Rs. 47-4-0; to Rs. 47-8-0; for August/September at Rs. 47-8-0; to Rs. 47-4-0; to Rs. 47-8-0; A Twills for June at Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 55-0-0; Woolpacks for May and June at Rs. 2-6-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for June at Rs. 36-0-0; for Jan/March at Rs. 35-0-0; Hy. Cees for May at Rs. 45-0-0; for July/September, October/November and October/December at Rs. 46-0-0; for January/March and January/June at Rs. 45-8-0; Hy. Cees (2" green) for Ready at Rs. 45-12-0; striped basis; Hy. Cees (2" blue) for May at Rs. 46-4-0; striped basis; A. Twills for Octotber/March, November/December and December/Janouary at Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45-8-0; to Rs. 46-0-0; to Rs. 44-12-0; for May at Rs. 45-12-0; to Rs. 45-0-0; for June at Rs. 46-0-0; to Rs. 44-8-0; for January/June at Rs. 45-8-0; to Rs. 45-0-0.

Hessians.—There has been little or no enquiry from shippers during the week, and the market has been very quiet. Some covering business in near 9's & 11's caused thte market to fluctuate a little, but the tendency generally has been downward. Some business was put through for January/June to speculators early on, but reports of large lines lack confirmation.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-9-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for May at Rs. 15-9-0 to Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 15-7-0 to 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for June at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-9, for July-September at Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 14-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0.

40"—9 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16-2-0 basis.

36—9 ozs.—40" for May at Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-6-0 basis.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for June at Rs. 32-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-5-0, for May at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-5-0, for May/June at Rs. 19-6-0, for June at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to 19-2-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for May at Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-4-0.

40"—12 ozs. for May at Rs. 21-10-0 basis.

Wheat Bags for May at Rs. 23-8-0.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, May 16.

Week ending 13th May 1927

Bought into sight this week 173, this season 18,138, last season 15.552.

Receipts at U. S. Ports this week 89, this season 12,454, last season 9.201.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

To Great Britain this week 24, this season 2,427, last season 2,076.

To Continent this week 154, this season 5,919, last season 3,918.

To Japan, Canada &c. this week 11, this season 1,796, last season 1,283.

Total this week 189, this season 10,142, last season 7,277.

Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton this week 381, this season 15,082, last season 12,981.

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.

Great Britain (All kinds) this week 57, this season 2,436, last 2,555.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Stocks at American Ports this season 1,806, last season 939.

Stocks at American Interior Towns this season 743, last season 1,394.

Stocks in Great Britain and Continent this season 2,809, last season 1,378.

Total this season 5,358, last season 3,711.

Last week this season 5,563, last season 3,781.

Difference on week this season —205, last season —70.

Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) this season 1,575, last season 954.

U. S. A. Consumption for April this season 619, last season 576.

U. S. A. Consumption for season this season 5,338, last season 4,955.

U. S. A. Mills stocks this season 1,895, last season 1,639.

Exports of American Cotton to India this week 25,400, last week 300.

Total shipped so far this season, this week 2,71,200, last week 2,45,500.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

[Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

May 16.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	9
Apollo	„	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	15	3
Century 6404-8705	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	15	0
Phoneix	„	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	15	0
Kaliamardan	„	0	15	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	9
David Mill	„	1	0	0
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	3
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	3
Globe	„	0	14	3
Rachael	„	0	14	3
Palkhi	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	14	9
Kechhwa	„	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	0	0
Textile	„	0	0	0
Century	„	0	0	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	0	15	6
1386 Tata	„	2	12	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	6
Apollo David	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summay of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 17th May 1927 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab: Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature was generally below normal and the minimum in the western distict only.

The United Provinces. Skies are mostly clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Mainpuri and the maximum alone at Cawnpore and Jhunasi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg at Agra and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana: Skier are moderatly clouded over lower Sind and clear over the rest of the ivision. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind and the rest of Rajputana. The marimum temperature was below norma in Upper sind, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in north and east Rajputana. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 104 at Kotah

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West: Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and in Kathiawar. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat where the maximum alone was higher than usual The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces: Skies are clear over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the exteeme north of the area and the minimum higher in the southeast. The thermometer rose yestrday to 112 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan: Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual, Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 91.9 and the lowest 82.4 both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad: Poona reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the west of the Bombay Decca nan the minimum over most parts of the division. A maximum temperature of 106 deg. was recorded yesterday at Sholapur

General remarks: Thunder storms have decreased in northwest India and have extended in the Peninsula. A few dust storms are reported to have occurred in the United and the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen locally in Mysore and at a few stations in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan The chief amounts besides the one already mentioned are 0.70" at Mangalore and 0.12 at Bangalore.

Forecast: An extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PRESIDENCY

The official report regarding the cholera epidemic in the Central Registration District has now been received. The epidemic, on the whole, is not of a very severe type.

Three districts are affected viz.; Satara, Poona and Sholapur with 43 towns and villages. The total number of attacks and deaths recorded during April were 547 and 220 respectively. The following are the figures for each of the three districts and Sholapur town :—

Satara District attacks 413 deaths 160, Poona District attacks 7 deaths 6; Sholapur District attacks 42 deaths 13; Sholapur town attacks 85 deaths 41.

In the Satara District 35 villages including two towns Ashta and Islampur are affected. Sub-assistant surgeons have been instructed to proceed at once to the affected villages with necessary stock of Permanganate of Potash and cholera medicine. Vaccinators have been ordered to visit the affected villages and treat the water supply. A circular letter has been issued to all Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris to keep Permanganate of Potash ready for immediate use.

In the Poona District out of the 7 attacks and 6 deaths 4 were reported from Mushi Kd. The infection seems to have been brought by two persons who had been to the Pandharpur Fair.

The outbreak in Sholapur town had its origin in Degaon village which in its turn got the infection from Bijapur taluka. People from Bijapur had come to work in the fields at Dagaon and as a result cholera broke out there. People from Degaon who worked in the mills at Sholapur carried the infection with them and infected the Canal just behind the Lakshmi Mills

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This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

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KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

TAKE PRECAUTION AGAINST CHOLERA

A timely dose of

HENRY'S OMUM-CARPOOR

will prevent the development of this dangerous and distressing malady. Repeated doses will stamp out the disease.

It has saved the Lives of many Cholera Paticuts.

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NADIAD HINDU ORPHANAGE

ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB.

BRITISH AND INDIAN STATE INTERESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, May 14.

The marriage of the grand daughter of Mr. Goculbhai Bapoobhai Desai, Revenue Secretary of Jamnagar was performed here with great eclat, when a number of illustrious guests were invited by Mr. Goculbhai Amongst them was H.H. the Maharaja Jam-Saheb. Taking this opportunity of his presence, the Maharaja was invited to take presidential chair at the annual gathering of the Nadiad Anathashram.

In welcoming His Highness the Maharajah Jam Saheb, Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai said:

"The first cause of my pleasure is that this town of Nadiad which has been made sacred by the births of many a literary man and many a statesman, continues to be so good to my family as to give me a pleasant opportunity to receive any distinguished guest like your Highness.

But over and above that general reason, the second particular is that my connection with this "Nadiad Hindu Anathashram" which represents the summit of the public activities of Nadiad, has been very intimate from the very commencement and not only the institution but also its four main workers have been objects of my regard.

THE CITIZENS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Pandia then read the address on behalf of the citizens of Nadiad, which was placed in a beautiful casket and was presented to His Highness by Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai. The address among other things stated: "It is our prayer that God may direct your aspirations more and more towards ideal kingship and He may make you an instrument in the acquisition of freedom for the people of your own state as well as of foreign states."

MAHARAJAH'S REPLY.

His Highness replied to the address in Gujrati in a few chosen words. His Highness thanked the citizens for the great honour they had given him. He appreciated the honour because it had come from British citizens was a unique occasion when a ruler of the Indian state was the recipient of honour from British citizens, and that too from citizens of a city which was well known for its politics. His Highness remarked that looking to the present deplorable condition of India they were seeing everywhere differences of opinion. There were political, social and economic differences everywhere, but now a days His Highness found a new chapter added to the many differences that have arisen in India against which the citizens of Nadiad should be warned. He had found that in British India attempts have been made to show that the interests of the people of British India are not identical with those of the Indian states Recently he had noticed that it was made to appear that the interests of the British India are clashing with the interests of the Indian states. Such attempts if they succeeded, would not be to the general interest of the people of the states or the people of British India His Highness asked those present to beware of such narrow minded attempts on the part of some of the citizens of British India. In conclusion His Highness thanked the people of Nadiad who had risen above the narrow parochial view by their action of presenting a chief with an address.

I was announced that His Highnes had promised to give an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Nadiad Hindu Orphanage."

THE WEATHER.

THUNDER STORMIN SOUTH MADRAS

SIMLA, May 16.

The depression over the Andaman Sea has moved northwestwards. Its centre lies in the morning within fifty miles of latitude sixteen north longitude ninetytwo east. Extensive thunderstorms have occured at Tennaserim. Rain has extended in Upper Burma. The disturbed conditions in the Punjab have caused widespread dust or thunderstorms in Northwest India with light rain over the Western himalayas and along the fronties hills. Scattered falls have occurred in the Punjab, East Rajputana and the United Provinces west. A few thunderstorms are reported from the South Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui and Rangoon half an inch, Toungoo two, Yamethin and Monywa threequarters, Mainpuri and Chakrata a quarter, Srinagar and Sonamarg a half, Parachinar a quarter, Droosh a half, Fort Sandeman Ajmer, Salem, Vizagapattam and Kodaikanal a quarter, and Coimbatore threequarters.

Forecast:—A decrease along the frontier and Kashmir.—A.P.

BUDDHA--HUMANITY'S BENEFACTOR

FOLLOW HIS COMMANDMENTS

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Theosophical Society at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday, for commemorating the birthday anniversary of Lord Buddha, when Rev. U. Uttama presided.

Mr. G. K. Nariman addressing the gathering said:—

The teachings of the Buddha on the whole have been most beneficial to mankind and the effect of them is still found lasting in many parts of Asia, which at one time was permeated with the influence of Buddhism. The barbarian of Central Asia felt the force of his mission of compassion. To this day in Turkestan and Afghanistan colossal images of the Buddha which I have seen witness to his gospel and the lofty civilization which was its con-commitant.

It would not be quite in accordance with facts to claim for the Buddha a programme to abolish all caste. He belonged to the Kshattriya clan and placed Kshattriyas in the supreme place, with the Brahmins following and then others. But he had a high conception of Brahminism and he has defined a true Brahmin in several places. The Buddha was proud of his Sakya clan. His predecessors, one of whom at least might be a historic personage, were either Kshattriyas or Brahmins. On the other hand, as soon as a member of any caste was admitted to Buddhism, he became an equal with the rest. Just as all the rivers when they enter the sea lose their identity, so adherents of all castes lost their specific differences when they embraced the order of the Buddha.

CASTE DOCTRINE REPUDIATED.

The Buddha repudiated the doctrine of caste on a biological basis. He argued that there was specific difference between an animal and animal, but that man wherever born was the same. In a number of discourses he argues on the inherent weaknesses of mankind. From them the superior caste are not exempt. These have been shared by all whether they belonged to the Brahmans or the Sudra caste. The best of these dialogues in which the Master combats the Brahman's presumptuousness of birth are now accessible in English, the Vasettha, the Ambattha, the Madhura and the very interesting Asalayana treat of the subject. I have named only the best known. In his discourses the Master proves that no man is born with any moral stigma and that no one should be exalted or condemned for suppositious merits or blemishes of a congenital nature due to the caste of his progenitors.

In his illustrations the Buddha evinces a wide geographical horizon. He asks whether the differences of colour such as obtains among the various classes of people in India, the mere pigment of the skin, is not noticeable in the neighbouring countries of Bactria and Afghanistan, and yet, whether in those countries it is not possible for slaves to become masters and born fasters to get enslaved.

FOLLOW BUDDHA'S COMMANDMENTS.

The light of our revived knowledge of Buddhism, unworthily neglected by us of India, and the recollections of the Commandments which the Buddha bequeathed must banish tumults which we notice so often in the Southern Presidency and fracas like that which exhibited the subconcious sentiments of the caste people at Mahad. They must give heart to the social reformer and religious enthusiast who does not stray into the field of hopeless politics into which minutal of religion should not enter.

FOLLOW HIS DOCTRINES.

Mr. Ramrao said that Lord Buddha was one of the simplest, noblest, gentlest and the greatest world teachers, and released Hinduism from which shackles.

Rev. Uttama said he was a follower of Buddha and engaged in the work of spreading his gospel. He wanted the audience not simply to hear about Buddha but try and follow some of his doctrines. He was sure, India would become a land of Buddhists which would put an end to communal troubles. He emphasised on the doctrines of Buddhism and concluded with the hope that at the next birthday anniversary of Buddha, if he was not imprisoned, he would attend it in Bombay.

REPRESSION IN MEWAR

MR. PATHIK'S MESSAGE

AJMER, May 16.

Commenting on fresh repression in Mewar, Mr. B. S. Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Sevasangh, in a signed article is to-day's "Tarun Rajasthan," says: At a time when co-operation between the rulers and the ruled in the Indian States, is so necessary to obtain a proper place for the States in the future constitution of India, it is almost madness on the part of the Mewar authorities to try to crush village education and khadi work, by damanding securities from workers without any trial and asking them to have nothing to do with Kisan Panchayat and Rajasthan Seva Sangha. It is a challenge to freedom of peaceful and legitimate work. I accept it and trust that the people of Mewar will give effective answer to it.

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